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# LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 1, 1922

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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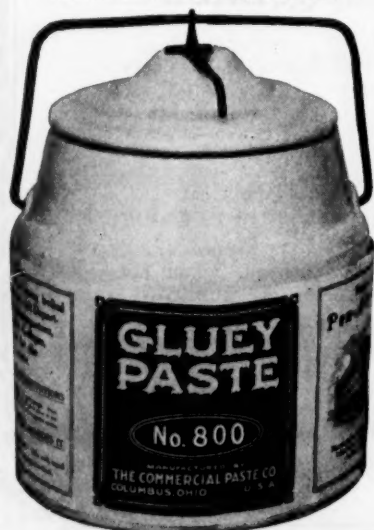
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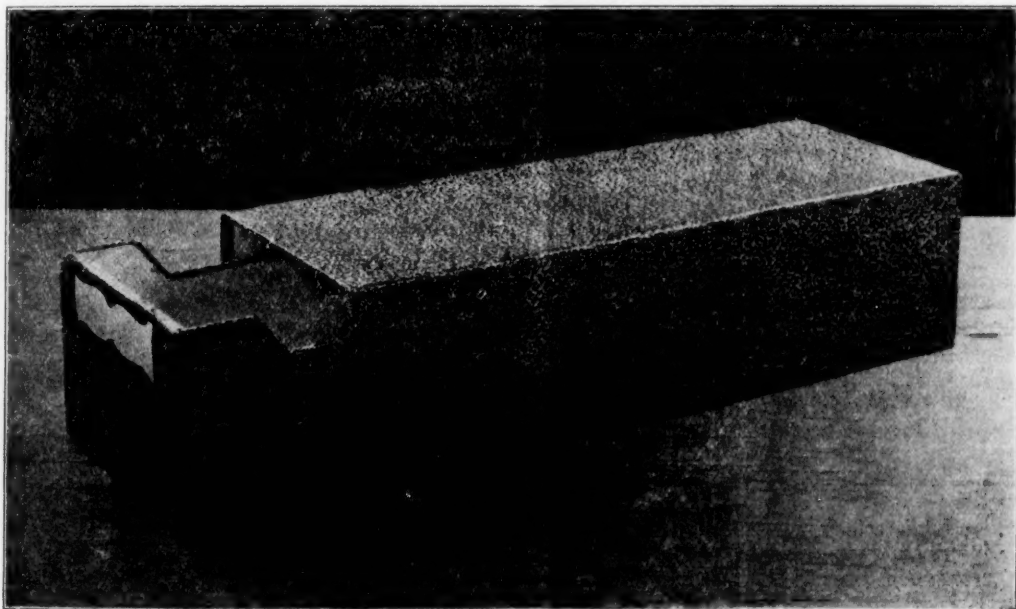
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 1, 1922



## Some More Children's Librarians

IT is not only the star of empire that westward takes its way. The children's library movement early acquired the same tendency, long ago crossed the Mississippi, and is now in full flower on the Pacific coast. It has, in fact, also crossed the seas, for Porto Rico has its children's room in the Carnegie Library at San Juan with a native librarian who had her schooling in Ohio, not to speak of the remarkable developments in France since the war.

In the children's library number for October, 1921, some account is given of children's librarians in the East who had been pioneers in the movement. It would be unfair to the library world in general if these brief biographies were not continued, as has been promised, to include some of the newer work by librarians in the West, who have so admirably taken up the mission of the eastern pioneers.

Following the policy established at the inception of its branch service some twelve years ago, the Chicago Public Library does not maintain a separate department for work with children. At present the staff schedule includes no especially designated children's librarians, tho in every branch there is at least one assistant assigned to this duty, and usually well qualified by training and interest to cover it adequately. Meanwhile, there is Miss Adah F. Whitcomb, director of the Training Class, directing head of the central children's room named The Thomas Hughes Room. These two activities occupy adjoining quarters and Miss Whitcomb's gifts and qualifications, comprising a combination of teaching experience, library school training and branch library administration, fit her admirably for these interlocking responsibilities which under her guidance, have developed some novel and mutually helpful elements of co-operation.

Miss Whitcomb's interest in librarianship and especially in children's librarianship—still her first love—dates back to her student years at the Cook County Normal School, then under the inspiring direction of Francis W. Parker, one of the educational revolutionaries of our time. While preparing for school work, and afterwards in the school field, the urge towards help-

ing children to read and to find the right things to read grew until it overcame the ambition to teach, and led her to reconsider her choice of a life work. A timely suggestion from Miss Ahern that there was a school in Pittsburgh for the special training of librarians for children decided her, and at the end of the Pittsburgh course, she was appointed children's librarian at the Public Library of Oak Park, Ill. At first completely fascinated by the appealing art of story telling, she soon extended her interests to include organization and administration of children's rooms, and when, a few years later, Mr. Legler sought recruits to aid in his development of the Chicago Public Library, she joined this staff as librarian of the branch library at Abraham Lincoln Center, the institutional enterprise founded and conducted by Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones. After some years in this assignment, she was transferred to the first real branch library built in Chicago, the Hiram Kelly Branch, where she remained until the resignation of Faith E. Smith, left a vacancy in the training class directorship. Miss Whitcomb was chosen for this position, which she has now filled with distinguished success for five years. The Thomas Hughes Room, meanwhile, has become the unofficial center of children's work, not only of the Public Library but generally in Chicago. Because of its downtown location, it is not largely patronized by children; but hither resort the school teachers, public and parochial, the mothers and leaders in child welfare work, to whom Miss Whitcomb is guide, philosopher and friend. Here meets the local chapter of the Story Teller's League, of which she is an officer. Here come the writers and publishers of new books for children, the promoters of juvenile encyclopedic enterprises and the like, leaving their wares "on approval" for Miss Whitcomb, who all too often feels bound to disapprove. Incidentally she is the court of last resort in the selection of children's books for the Chicago Library system.

And when there is added to this catalog minor activities, such as representing the Library on numerous platforms, with addresses in the field of children's reading, giving courses at the Uni-



versity of Illinois Summer Library School, and collaborating in a new book of stories with Mrs. Gudrun Thorne Thomsen, it becomes apparent that Miss Whitcomb leads a fairly active life and that her services meet with a reasonable degree of appreciation on the part of her Chicago public.

Detroit has for the past eight years enjoyed the services as children's librarian of Miss Elisabeth Knapp who began at thirty dollars a month about twenty years ago her early library experience in the Sewickley (Pa.) Public Library where as she says, "they are still correcting the mistakes of my enthusiastic youthful ignorance." Mr. Edwin H. Anderson was then librarian of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh and in those days Miss Knapp made bold to consult him frequently as to her problems and she pays him the compliment of saying that she "never came out of that office without definite help and suggestion." After completing her college course and obtaining her degree she spent a year at the Simmons College Library School and the ten years, from 1904 to 1914, was successively at branches of the Pittsburgh library system. In September of the latter year she became organizer and director of children's work at Detroit where she has made her mark to the benefit alike of parents and children and where in the new building she will have unusual facilities for the work of her department.

Alice Isabel Hazeltine is a native of northern Pennsylvania and was educated there and at Syracuse University where she was graduated with the degree of Ph.B., afterwards studying at the New York State Library School and at the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh. She has served as a cataloger in the Buffalo Public Library, as librarian of the Carnegie Library at Oil City, Pa., as chief children's librarian in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, as branch librarian in that library, and afterwards as first assistant in the Children's Department, and in the training school for children's librarians. Later she was supervisor of branches in the Buffalo Public Library, and in 1914 she became supervisor of children's work in the St. Louis Public Library. She is a member of the faculty of the St. Louis Library School, and has served as chairman of the children's librarians' section of the A. L. A. She is joint editor with Elva S. Smith of "Christmas in Legend and Story," editor of "Library Work with Children," the second volume in the series of Classics of American Librarianship, and compiler of "Plays for Children; an annotated index."

Miss Hazeltine is only the third incumbent of the supervisor's position in St. Louis, the depart-

ment there having been organized in 1909. She was preceded by Miss Douglas (now Mrs. Oliver Carpenter), and by Miss Effie L. Power, now head of the Children's Department in the Cleveland Public Library. She has worthily upheld the traditions inspired by these organizers and has given her department an enviable reputation for carefully considered book-selection, for effective discipline well concealed in the velvet glove of kindness, and for helpful co-operation with the educational authorities.

Her manner has poise and charm and her estimates of the abilities and personality of others are marked by surprisingly few errors. Her weekly meetings with the children's librarians under her supervision are always interesting and furnish the exact quality of cohesiveness desirable in an organization of this kind.

Among the interesting features of Miss Hazeltine's administration in St. Louis are the intensive summer work with the city playgrounds, including the "playground book-wagon," the first of its kind; co-operative effort, with other departments, in organizing and maintaining the Teachers' Room—a feature so popular that the space allotted to it has been quadrupled in the past year, original publicity work at different times, including exhibition and sale work for "Children's Book Week," the carrying of courses is her specialty in the St. Louis Library School and considerable outside educational work, including that at the biennial Missouri Summer School at Columbia and a summer course at Simmons College in Boston, which has now run for two years.

Los Angeles and the children of that enterprising and growing city enjoy the services in the Children's Department of the lady who had the widest experience from one coast to the other. A Vermonter by birth, Miss Alice A. Blanchard, after her graduation from Smith College, in 1903, went directly to the New York State Library School, and was a special student in the Training School for Children's Librarians, 1905-1906, directly after which she went to Seattle as head of the children's department of the Public Library there. The following year she was head of the school department of the Newark Free Public Library, after which she went to the Pacific again spending two years in Seattle as head of the School Division of the public library. From 1913-1915 she was first assistant in the children's department and in the Training School for Children's Librarians of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, returning thence to Newark where for three years she was in charge of work with children and schools connected with the Free Public Library. Since August, 1920, she has been principal of the



ELIZABETH KNAPP



ALICE I. HAZELTINE

Department of Children's Work in the Los Angeles Public Library and as a member of the faculty of the Library School has conducted courses in Library Work with Children.

In the once far Northwest Miss Gertrude Andrus has done notable work in the Seattle Public Library, with an unusual outcome. Her first library experience was in the Buffalo Public Library as an assistant under Mr. Elmendorf and she says candidly that she would fire an assistant who behaved as she did there. She was not fired but library enthusiasm fired her and she found her way to Pittsburgh and its training school for children's librarians. At the end of the first year she took a position in Pittsburgh and continued her library training piece-meal until she graduated in 1909. In 1908 she went to Seattle and continued her children's work in the library for more than ten years. It had been her habit during the Christmas rush to lend herself for bookselling service in the department stores and this led her in 1919 to become the manager of the Bookshop for Boys and Girls in Frederick and Nelson's in Seattle. Incidentally she has given courses in library work with children at Earlham College and done many other good things.

It is not only on the Pacific coast that librarians have turned from direct children's library

work to the profession of bookselling with the missionary spirit of the librarian inspiring the commercial aim of bookselling. Children's bookshops are especial features of the book-selling trade in Boston and New York. One of the earliest institutions of this kind is the Bookshop for Boys and Girls in Boston, whence the book wagon makes its yearly pilgrimages throughout New England. In New York, Miss Marian Cutter, a graduate of Pratt, whose wide library experience has ranged from Brooklyn to Labrador and back to Bridgeport, has found her vocation in the Children's Bookshop in New York. In Cleveland Veronica Hutchinson, who went to Halle Bros. from the Cleveland Public Library, has so successfully administered the Children's Book Department in that store that her charge has recently been extended to a much wider field in book selling.

The experience of children's librarians respecting books for children has led many of them into the paths of authorship or compilation. One of the pioneers in this field was Mary Wright Plummer, second woman president of the A. L. A., whose charming books of travel describing the adventures of "Roy and Ray in Canada" and "Roy and Ray in Mexico" are as agreeable reading for grown-ups as for the younger folk. It may be added that another



GERTRUDE ANDRUS

book in the first-named field has been provided by Miss Mary S. Saxe of Westmount Library in the province of Quebec, who has something of the lively wit of her grandfather, John G. Saxe, in "Our Little Quebec Cousin" in a well-known series. Miss Frances J. Alcott, on leaving her post in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, where she had labored earnestly and successfully thru many years both in its children's department and as head of the school for children's librarians, gave herself to this line of authorship with such success that she has become a popular and prolific author of books which have been equally welcome to children's librarians and to library children. Her first essay in this direction was "The Arabian Nights Entertainments" published in 1913 by Henry Holt and Company, who also published her "More Stories from the Arabian Nights" in 1915. Her other books of stories from many lands and all ages, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, have followed one upon the other in quick succession. "Story-Telling Poems," were collected in 1913, and in 1914 "Good Stories for Great Holidays" gave over one hundred tales celebrating seventeen holidays and answering the question often asked by parents and teachers "What can I find to bring home to my children the importance and significance of this holiday?" In the following

year "The Jolly Books for Boys and Girls," drawn from classics old and new, was prepared in collaboration with Amena Pendleton. "Bible Stories to Read and Tell" formed the next year's volume. Then came "The Red Indian Fairy Book," "Tales of the Persian Genii," and "The Book of Elves and Fairies." Nature myths and tales are collected in "The Wonder Garden," published in 1919, and once again items valuable especially for their story telling qualities formed the 1920 volume, "Story-telling Ballads," the last so far of this fine series, to which illustrations by Willy Pogany, Milo Winter, Frederick Richardson, and others have given added charm.

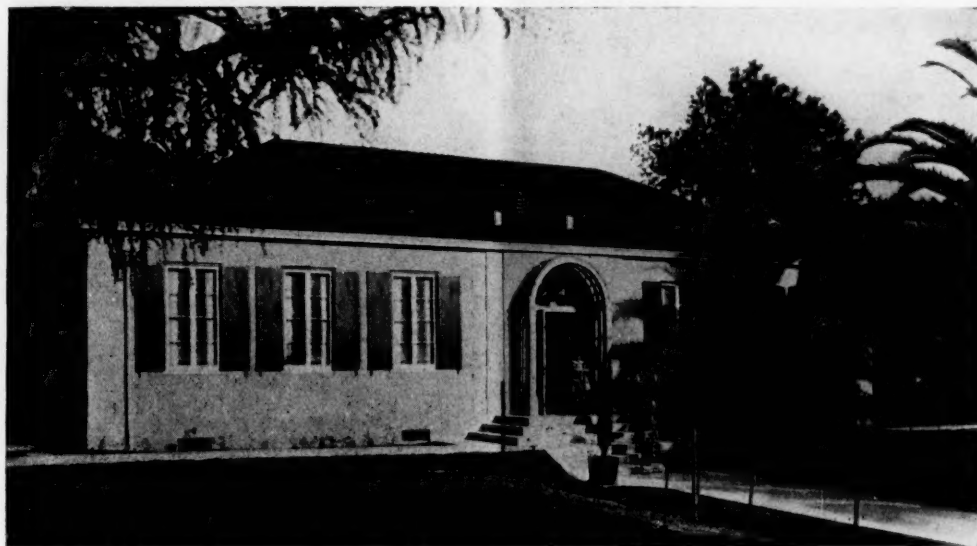
For the guidance of the custodian of the child's reading was prepared Miss Olcott's first volume, published in 1912, "For the Children's Reading," reviewing the entire field of juvenile literature, as were also Annie Carroll Moore's "Roads to Childhood," a volume of views and reviews of children's books published by George H. Doran Company in 1920, and Clara Whitehill Hunt's "What Shall We Read to the Children" issued by Houghton Mifflin in 1915. For the children themselves Miss Hunt has charmingly written "About Harriet" and "The Little House in the Wood."

In Edmund Lester Pearson's varied list are three juveniles: "The Believing Years," "The Voyage of the Hoppergrass," and recently a young people's life of Theodore Roosevelt in the True Stories of Great Americans Series. Jacqueline Overton wrote a "Life of Robert Louis Stevenson for Boys and Girls" published by Scribner's in 1915, and edited for the same publishers Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" "Twenty-four Unusual Stories for Boys and Girls" by Anna Cogswell Tyler, superintendent of story-telling in the New York Public Library, were published last year by Harcourt, Brace and Company, and a collection of "New Plays from Old Tales for Boys and Girls" by Harriet Sabra Wright has grown from stories enjoyed by the reading clubs of the New York Public Library.

Miss Hazeltine has written, in collaboration with Elva S. Smith, cataloger of children's literature of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, a book on "Christmas Legends and Stories" published by Lothrop Lee and Shepard, who have also issued Miss Smith's recent collection of poems and stories on "Heroines of History and Legend."

This imperfect summary of the growing list of children's books from librarians' pens illustrates anew each year the widening influence of the children's librarian.

## The Boys' and Girls' Library at Pasadena



**T**HE Boys' and Girls' Library at Pasadena, which has just been completed, was built to remedy the crowded condition of the main library building. It is a one-story semi-colonial building, consisting of a main room forty by sixty feet, a staff kitchenette, a story hour room fifteen by eighteen feet in one wing, a work room in another wing and the necessary lavatories. The wings form a court in the rear which will be developed later. There is a fireplace located in the alcove of the main room.

The cost of the building was \$11,500 exclusive of furniture. The exterior is of plaster washed cream color with green roof and shutters. The walls of the interior are a warm light gray with the shelves and furniture a darker gray, the cork carpet is a grayish green, with cretonne curtains with orange and blue as the predominating colors. A fireplace in the alcove of the main room adds greatly to its attractiveness, and there are special shelves for the finely illustrated books, picture books and a collection of highly colored butterflies.

The Library tries to reach every child in town. It works in various ways to attract them to the library and to develop in them the reading habit.

The nearby schools are asked to send the pupils to visit, during school hours. During these visits the children are taught the arrangement of the books, how to find them and how to use the catalog. Then questions on cards are given them and they find the answers or the books asked for.

Other groups of children come to the library regularly, in school life, to spend an hour in reading. These usually come once every two weeks. The purpose in bringing them is to interest them in books, to improve their reading and to establish the library habit. Also, to make them feel at home in the library. All classes are accompanied by their teachers.

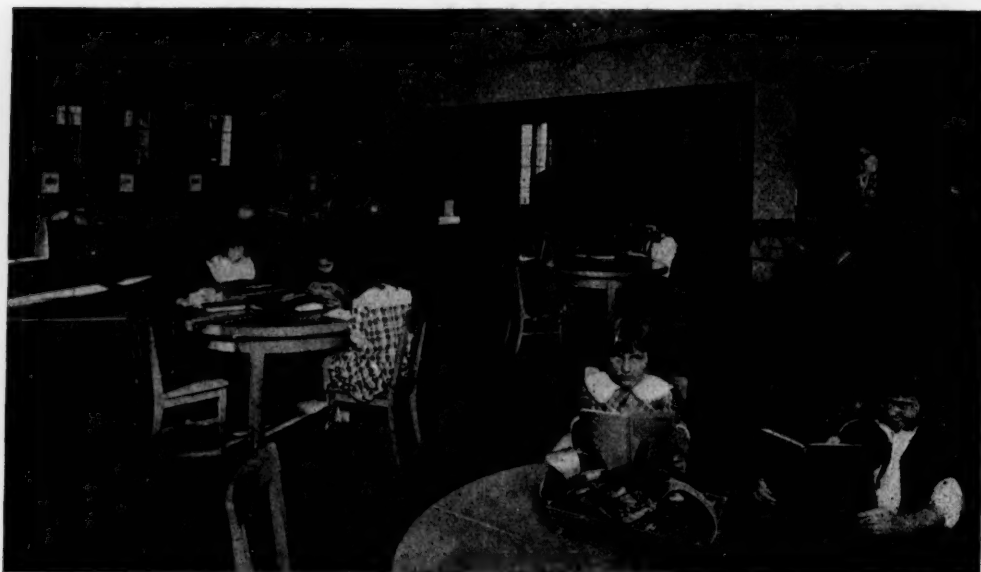
In the summer time the Boys' and Girls' Library conducts a Vacation Reading Club to encourage better reading. If the children read ten of certain books, briefly telling the stories to the children's librarian, they receive certificates in the fall which are presented to them at their schools. Last summer two hundred and ten children received certificates and, as the books read were of a superior type, this meant that at least twenty-one hundred books above the average were read during the summer months.

Some of the reports of these stories were very short; others were excellent, showing that the children had grasped all of the important points.

Another selection of books has been set aside for the winter and spring months. If a child reads ten of these and writes a paragraph on each, he receives a button on which is printed "I belong to the Public Library Reading Club." The books on the list are made up of non-fiction and of the better fiction.

The Library has a small club room which may be used for various meetings in connection with the work. The Woodcraft League for boys





INTERIOR OF THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' LIBRARY AT PASADENA

meets there once a week and the butterfly club, once a month.

During Children's Book Week in November, many lists to encourage the purchase of better books for the home were distributed to parents, teachers and children.

The children's librarians of Pasadena spend much time in the library helping the children select their books. In this way they find out what the children are reading, and what are their preferences; and are able to make many suggestions, often interesting them in things more worth while, as well as leading them into new paths.

JEANNETTE M. DRAKE, *Librarian*.

### Books Popular in March

**R**EPORTS from 200 representative libraries to the May *Bookman* show that the following were the books most in demand at the public libraries during March:

#### FICTION

If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown.  
To the Last Man. Zane Grey. Harper.  
Helen of the Old House. Harold Bell Wright. Appleton.  
Her Father's Daughter. Gene Stratton-Porter. Doubleday.  
Brass. Charles G. Norris. Dutton.  
Main Street. Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt.

#### GENERAL LITERATURE

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.  
Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.  
The Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.  
The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.

The Mirrors of Downing Street. Anonymous. Putnam.  
Woodrow Wilson as I Know Him. Joseph P. Tumulty. Doubleday.

Best sellers of the month as reported by sixty-eight booksellers in fifty-three cities for *Books of the Month* were:

#### FICTION

If Winter Comes. A. S. M. Hutchinson. Little, Brown.  
The Head of the House of Coombe. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Stokes.  
The Sheik. Edith M. Hull. Small, Maynard.  
Cytherea. Joseph Hergesheimer. Knopf.  
To the Last Man. Zane Grey. Harper.  
Brass. Charles G. Norris. Dutton.

#### GENERAL LITERATURE

The Outline of History. H. G. Wells. Macmillan.  
The Story of Mankind. Hendrik W. Van Loon. Boni.  
The Americanization of Edward Bok. Edward Bok. Scribner.  
Queen Victoria. Lytton Strachey. Harcourt.  
The Mirrors of Washington. Anonymous. Putnam.  
Diet and Health. L. H. Peters. Reilly & Lee.

In a recent issue of the Paris edition of the *Chicago Tribune*, W. Dawson Johnston says that the most popular books of a week in March were:

"If Winter Comes," Dos Passos' "Three Soldiers," Galsworthy's "To Let," Strachey's "Queen Victoria," Wells' "Washington and the Hope of Peace," and Walpole's "The Young Enchanted."

Much of the A. L. A. War Service material, consisting of photographs, slides, films, scrap-books, posters, printed publications, multi-graphed and mimeographed booklists, circular letters and other miscellaneous material, has been assembled and organized at A. L. A. Headquarters by Miss Margaret Palmer.



# The John Newbery Medal



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PLASTER CAST OF THE JOHN NEWBERY MEDAL. THE MEDAL WHICH IS TO BE EXECUTED IN BRONZE IS THE WORK OF RENE P. CHAMPELLAN OF NEW YORK, AND IS THE GIFT OF FREDERIC G. MELCHER. THE NAME OF THE WINNER WILL BE ANNOUNCED AT THE DETROIT CONFERENCE

THE impulse that led to the establishment of the John Newbery Medal came out of the big Children's Librarians Section gathering at the Swampscott Conference last year, when the discussion at two sessions showed that the large group present were interested in children's reading in all its aspects: in the library, in the school, and in the home. While following the discussion it occurred to Frederic G. Melcher, who has been for three years Chairman of the Children's Book Week Committee that this group might do one more thing for the cause of good books, beside the study of their selection and distribution; namely, that it might give new impetus to the writing of children's books by showing to writers of real creative ability that there is a large and continuing clientele for children's books. With this in mind, Mr. Melcher presented to the business meeting of the Section a suggestion for bringing about such a condition. He proposed that there be established a medal to be awarded annually at the A. L. A. Conference to the author of the most distinguished book for children published during the preceding calendar year. The six months between the end of the year and the following Conference would give ample time for the selection, and he believed that children's librarians, trained in the judging of children's books and having daily contact with the children themselves, would be by far the most competent judges. He suggested that the Medal be called the "John Newbery Medal" in honor of that interesting old eighteenth century bookseller who seems to have been the first to realize that children have reading interests of their own, and

who sought to meet their needs by finding authors to write for them.

The Executive Committee welcomed the idea, accepted Mr. Melcher's offer to present the medal, and set in motion the machinery for the selection for 1921. René Paul Chambellan, a young American, was chosen to design the medal which is to symbolize that the award is to honor the gift of a work of imagination to the children. Mr. Chambellan, who was a successful student of the Beaux Arts Sculpture Academy and the Architectural League of New York, enlisted in the 11th Engineers under orders for overseas service in April 1917 when the United States entered the war, and saw service in the Cambrai front where he was gassed. After convalescence he was assigned as instructor in modeling at the A. E. F. Art Center at Bellevue under the direction of the late Solon H. Borglum, and with him worked on the dedication panel of the Pershing Stadium at Vincennes. He has done work for the New York Building of the Panama Exposition and for many public buildings and residences. Recently he made all the models for the reredos and other additions to the New York First Presbyterian Church, and is at present, under the direction of the architect, Grosvenor Atterbury, making the series of large sculptural panels for the Russell Sage Foundation Building in New York City.

In the *Architectural Forum* for March is an illustrated description of the Henry E. Huntington Library at San Marino, California. In the same number are plans and views of the Converse Memorial Library at Amherst College.

# Roumanians in the United States and Their Relations to Public Libraries\*

By JOSEPHINE GRATIAA,

Librarian of the Souldard Branch, St. Louis Public Library

IN the heart of Rome, on the Quirinal hill, stands the column of Trajan. It commemorates the victory of the Emperor and his legionaries over the Dacians. The story of his triumph winds its way spiral-wise around the shaft in a procession of over two thousand figures. Among the Dacian captives, shepherds are wearing the wrapped leggings, the same woollen cap and cloak, the "caciula" and "zeghea" that remain the dress of the modern Roumanian peasants at home, or of their transplanted brothers, arrayed for a folk dance in an Americanization celebration in any of our cities. The modern Roumanians are the descendants of the Roman colonists and the Dacian aborigines. The matter of costume, as well as language, is significant of the permanence and persistence of the Dacian-Roman tradition in this Balkan people, in spite of Goth, Slav, Tartar, Turk, and Magyar invasions, or Teutonic and Russian influences. The "Remarkable Rightness of Rudyard Kipling" points to a basic truth when he says: "For whoever pays the taxes old Mus Hobden owns the land."

Ancient Dacia extended from the Theiss to the Dneister, from the Carpathians to the Danube. The area is practically identical with the Roumania of today. The population of this greater Roumania numbers about eighteen and a half millions, of whom fifteen millions are Roumanian. The race has been modified by Greek, Gothic, and Slavic elements. One observer says they have Greek culture, French taste and that they chose a German Royalty. The commerce of the country is mainly in the hands of Jews and foreigners, notably Germans. There is a wide gap between the gentlemen and the peasants with no sympathy to serve as a bridge.

Over three-fourths of the Roumanians are peasants. Some authorities put the number at ninety per cent. They are good-humored, sober, cleanly, and law abiding. The percentage of illiteracy among them is very high. Professor Simonescu in *Vitorul*, of June 20, 1920, says that eighty-one per cent of the women are illiterate. In some counties the number is as high as ninety-two per cent for women and over thirty-eight per cent for men.

\*This is the fourth of a series of articles prepared by the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born. Eleanor E. Ledbetter, Chairman.

The *Socialismul*, published in Bucharest, says, in its issue of Feb. 12, 1920: "61.63 per cent of the children of school age are unregistered, of those attending school less than 10 per cent graduate."

Since the war, the Roumanian government has instituted a land reform to mitigate the evils of absentee landlordism and to improve the conditions of the peasants. Formerly, over half the arable land was in the hands of wealthy proprietors. The new distribution allows only 8 per cent of it to remain in large estates. The old owners are to be compensated in bonds maturing in twenty years.

There seems to be a sincere attempt on the part of the Roumainan government to check emigration by making conditions more livable at home. On the other hand, it has resorted to several prohibitive regulations of the mosquito type, to prevent large numbers from leaving the country. Further, it seems that immigrants returned from America have been discriminated against by their countrymen.

The Roumanian newspapers on both sides of the water have taken up cudgels for their respective patrons in this geographical controversy. Native Roumanian papers write long editorials, saying: "Do not go to America." The American Roumanian sheets print piteous letters from disappointed returned travelers, or advise their patrons to sit tight.

While this wordy war wages, Roumanian emigrants and immigrants cross one another on the broad Atlantic, upsetting the accuracy of census reports and estimates of leaders with a fine disregard for anything but their own material advancement.

Roumanians are comparatively recent among our immigrants, and comprise only two generations in America. The 1920 Census reports 102,823 of them in the United States. This number is smaller than most of the estimates given by their own leaders, some of whom think there may be half a million Roumanians in this country. But, all admit that accuracy is impossible because of the number of Roumanians who returned to the home country after the war.

In a table which follows, their geographical distribution in the United States is indicated, and their relations to libraries is shown statistically.

The average independent American who does not need societies to bolster up his comfort or strengthen his standing in the community would say the Roumanians of America are very well organized. Estimates as to the number of societies differ and the number given by various persons in possession of the facts ranges from 118 to 150. They seem to fall mainly into four groups:

The Union of Cultural and Relief Societies of America, (*Uniunea societătilor Române de ajutor și cultură*) includes one hundred and sixteen societies, and is represented by the newspaper *America*.

*Liga si Ajutorul*, (League of assistance) of which *Romanul* is the official organ.

The Roumanian Greek Catholic Union, whose paper is *Foaia Poporului*. (People's News.)

The Federation of Roumanian Socialists, organizations grouped about *Desteptarea*. (Awakening.)

There are also smaller societies here and there, unaffiliated with any of these greater organizations.

It is interesting to note here, that in spite of the apparently formidable banding together of the members of the Roumanian colonies in this country, *America* states disapprovingly: "Not even ten per cent of the Roumanians in the U. S. belong to Roumanian societies, are insured, or get a Roumanian paper."

Only three to five per cent of the Roumanians in America are skilled workers according to the statement in Commons' "Races and Immigrants." Rev. ed.

The Department of Education *Bulletin of Adult Illiteracy*, 1916, reports 34.8 per cent of the Roumanians in America illiterate. Those who read, have an average education equal to that of a grade school, or less.

In connection with this question, the opinion of *America* in its issue of April 23, 1920, is worth noting:

"It has been proved, say persons who have studied the social, cultural, and economic conditions of the U. S., that of all nations, Roumanians stand lowest on the level of culture. No people has been more mercilessly exploited by private and official agencies at the time they sought to return to Europe than the Roumanians."

The paper sums up the causes of this unfortunate condition, as: Unfavorable conditions in the home land; emigration of the illiterate; lack of interest in the workers shown by the small number of educated Roumanians in this country; the indifference of illiterates toward going to schools in the United States; their intention to return to Roumania as soon as it is financially profitable.

Very few Roumanians bring their families over or intend to establish themselves here permanently. The number of American citizens among them is small.

Most of the Roumanians are Greek Orthodox under the direction of the Metropolitan at Bucharest. There are churches of this denomination in Akron, Alliance, Canton, Cleveland, Dayton, Lorain, Warren, Youngstown, and East Youngstown, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Trenton, N. J.; Erie, Farrell, McKeesport, and Mount Union, Pa.; Aurora and Chicago, Ill.; Buffalo, and New York City; Gary, Indiana Harbor, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute, Ind.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; and Woonsocket, R. I.

Besides these congregations, there are a number of churches of Roumanian Greek Catholics in this country. These are located in Alliance, Canton, Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio; Farrell and Scalp Level, Pa.; Trenton, N. J.; Aurora, Ill.; Gary, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, and Indianapolis, Ind.

There are Roumanian Baptist churches in Akron and Warren, Ohio.

In St. Louis, the Roumanians attend the Serbian Orthodox Church.

Roumanian newspapers mention schools in Alliance and Youngstown, Ohio, and Farrell, Pa., at which Roumanian is taught the children.

Roumanian workers in the United States are sober, thrifty and kind hearted. They are proud of their Roman descent, but unlike some other groups among our immigrants, they have not Stalky's habit of dramatic or picturesque "gloating." The majority of them are factory or foundry workers. Their largest colonies, in the iron and steel manufacturing centers of the middle west, prove their gravitation toward these occupations. Others are in the automobile and rubber industries. Some are found in the railroad and construction work and in mines. There are a few Roumanian farmers in the United States, and a small colony of Roumanian shepherds is in Montana.

It can be easily seen from these facts that Roumanians have not the natural affinity for books and reading that some of the other groups of our immigrants display. Their natural choice of amusement seems to be gymnastics and dancing, and the social gatherings and entertainments that their own clubs and societies supply. Their native folk dances are beautiful and a joy to any spectator as well as recreation for the participants.

The statistics of library use in the table appended concluding this paper would seem to prove that the character of the work in which most of the Roumanians are engaged and the large percentage of illiteracy among them, have

combined to keep the number of Roumanian users of public libraries very small.

*Romanul* in the number of October 24, 1920, says: "Roumanian libraries in Roumanian Clubs are neglected. Roumanians in America read very little. The number of newspaper readers is insignificant."

There has been a real effort on the part of the leaders in the group to improve this condition as can be shown in the generous gifts of the Mauriciu Blank Fund of the Roumanian Educational Bureau, New York, to native clubs and to interested public libraries.

Public libraries on the whole have done so far very little for the Roumanians in the way of supplying books for them in their own language. In compiling the statistics for the table appended circular letters were sent to all the libraries which could be located, and to several State Commissions. Most of the libraries speak of donations of the Roumanian Educational Bureau as constituting the bulk of their collections. One library reports that it does not buy any foreign literature in the original. One of the State Commissions writes that several of the libraries, in the part of the state which contains the largest number of Roumanians, have withdrawn all books in foreign languages from their shelves.

The table further shows that twenty out of forty-four libraries have no Roumanian books on their shelves. In no one library is the circulation of Roumanian books large. The New Jersey State Library Commission owns a small Roumanian collection, and circulated several thousand volumes in the small towns of the state. This seems to be the largest issue noted, but it will be seen, on examination, that many libraries cannot give definite data, so that comparisons are not entirely safe.

The consensus of opinion given by various librarians as to how to "catch your rabbit," seems to be that propinquity is the largest factor in attracting the individual Roumanian to the library. English classes in library buildings, and cooperation with their influential leaders or their priests are the normal methods of securing the interest of any group of them. The Roumanian press is always ready to urge its readers and the members of the multiple societies to use public libraries. The same good and tried methods of securing foreign readers of any group can be used successfully with Roumanians, and a patient ear and good memory for personal preferences, ailments or interests will do much to keep them individually loyal.

It has been very hard to get any expression of opinion from librarians as to any peculiarities in the literary taste of Roumanian readers,

especially of those who can use English books. Those who have commented on this topic, at all, say that Roumanians read adventure and detective stories, just as any average patron of similar culture reads, be he foreign or American. The more ambitious and less secure of them keep at their spellers, histories, and arithmetics, as do all students and strugglers with the intricacies of English and first papers.

One notable exception comes to my mind of a Roumanian giant who reads Hamlet, and Cicero and Homer in English for pleasure. But this same high brow once confided to me that Karl May's adventure stories were "Oh! some good!" He, too, is human in spite of his bulk.

Naturally, the Roumanians prefer their own literature to anything else. Here, their taste seems to be for folk lore, poetry and drama. Probably the adaptability of these forms for entertainments and national celebrations is a large factor in their choice. Another determinant is the meagre character of Roumanian collections in public libraries, which, as a rule, do not contain books in all classes.

The Roumanian language is a mixture of Latin with Dacian, influenced by Slavic and Greek. It is the same in the old Roumainian Kingdom and in the lately acquired provinces. Dialects are not numerous and are of little importance. The grammar of the language is Latin. In the sixteenth century, Antonio Bonfinius pointed out that the Roman elements are more ancient in Roumanian and closer to the forms of the original Latin than the corresponding Italian, French or Spanish.

Like other Balkan nations, Roumania has a vocal as well as a written literature. Its folk lore and epics are not so rich as the Serbian, but they compare favorably with the Bulgarian. In all these literatures, there is a parallel development. It is not a borrowing but a likeness due to similar influences on conditions prevailing thruout the whole peninsula.

These are the divisions of the Roumanian spoken literature: *doine*, lyric songs; *balade*, epic songs, which are much like the Serb hero tales; *hore*, dance songs; *colinde*, carols; *vorbe*, proverbs; *basme*, fairy tales (and here there is a resemblance to the eerie ghostlike stories of the Irish and Scotch) and animal stories in which the *dramatis personae* have the distinctive character of that clever creature in Uncle Remus. Finally, there are *snoave*, anecdotes; and *ghiciloare*, riddles.

Alecsandri, the pride of Roumanian lovers of poetry, was one of the first authors to collect this folk lore. The most important collection is that of Ispirescu.

Dr. M. Gaster's "Roumanian Bird and Beast



Stories" (London, Sidgwick and Jackson, 1915, 10s. 6d.) contains a large number of animal tales, in which God, the devil, and the saints, animals which assume human shape, and human beings who are changed into beasts take parts in exciting or weird dramas. The Foreign Division of the Young Women's Christian Association of New York kindly sent me a translation of an article from the "Steana Noastra si Romana Nova," New York, January 1920, by Feliciu Vexler, which contains a number of little known stories.

Roumanian written literature can be divided, like Ancient Gaul, roughly into three parts, which correspond to the Slavic and Greek periods of influence, and the final one of national consciousness.

The earliest writings are Slavic and are practically all religious. The Greek period, 1710-1830, when the Turks ruled by means of the Phanariot families, consists largely of poems and chronicles which try to prove the Latin origin of the people. One of these early writers, Eliade Radulescu, was the main factor in the Latinization of the written language. He freed it from the Slavic alphabet.

Modern Roumanian literature is mainly concerned with the cultural struggle of the old and new Roumania, between its oriental and occidental elements. Some of it marks the difference between the old patriarchalism and the brava veneer polish of the over-modernized city dwellers. Pessimism colors the work of Eminescu, Delavancea, Caragiale and Vlahuta. Cosbuc, the Transylvanian, represents a more optimistic and entirely Roumanian tradition.

Charles Upson Clark's "Greater Roumania" (Dodd, Mead, 1922) contains a most helpful and illuminating chapter on modern Roumanian literature.

Conscience, thrift, and critical sense, three prosy, flat-footed, and obviously useful sisters, recommend a practical survey of publishers and book sellers before the purchase of Roumanian books be undertaken. After a year's angling for facts, the following have been secured.

Mr. Leon Feraru, president of the Roumanian Educational Bureau, which has already been mentioned, says there are no Roumanian publishers in America, and there is no critical information on hand which would evaluate the wares of the sellers of Roumanian books in this country.

The Foreign Division of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York furnished the names of five book dealers, but on writing for lists of books on hand at present, only one reply was received. It was from the Biblioteca Romana, 72 Greenwich St., New York City.

Mr. P. Axelrad is the proprietor. His catalog contains a few books on useful arts, some grammars, a few song books, a considerable number of plays and monologues, as well as general Roumanian literature and a few translations. The catalog gives prices in American money, but does not state whether or not any of the books are bound. Judging from the low prices quoted, it would appear most of the books listed are in paper covers. I have not had an opportunity to examine any of the books personally, so cannot report on paper, type, or other physical qualities.

The following Roumanian newspapers are published in the United States:

*America.* Roumanian Independent Daily, 5705 Detroit Ave., Cleveland. \$3. Editor Joan Jivi Banateanu. Official organ of Roumanian Beneficial and Cultural Society.

*Desteaptate Romane.* Weekly, 1115 East 72nd St., New York. Editor Jancu Roman.

*Desteptarea.* Roumanian Socialist Weekly, 1037 Russell St., Detroit. \$1.50.

*Foia Poporului.* Religious Tri-weekly, 1338 West 64th St., Cleveland. \$3. Editor George M. Ungureanu.

*Romanul.* Independent Semi-weekly, 524 Market St., Youngstown, O. \$3.

*Steana Noastra.* Roumanian Weekly, 72 Greenwich St., New York. \$2.50. Editor P. Axelrad.

The following list of monthlies and dailies published in Roumania have been recommended by Mr. Leon Feraru, the Director of the Roumanian Educational Bureau. The magazines are of a literary character:

*Adevarul Literar si Artistic.* Weekly. Adevarul Pub. Co., Strada Sarindar, Bucharest. 80 lei, a year.

*Gandiera.* Semi-monthly. Cezar Petrescu and D. I. Cucu, editors and pub., Strada Regele Ferdinand 38, Cluj, Rumania. 100 lei a year.

*Viata Noua.* Monthly. Ovid Densusianu, Pub. and ed., Calea Victoriei, Bucharest. 100 lei, a year.

*Viata Romineasca.* Monthly. Viata Romineasca Pub., Strada Alecsandri 14, Iasi, Rumania. 140 lei, a year.

The following dailies are "independent organs of information, with slight tinges of party sympathies. There is none of religious character among them." Subscriptions are 400 lei per year:

*Dacia.* Dacia Pub. Co., Bucharest.

*Dimineata.* Adevarul Pub. Co., Strada Sarindar, Bucharest.

*Izbanda.* Teparul Romanesc Pub. Co., Strada Sarindar, Bucharest.

*Luptatorul.* Luptatorul Pub. Co., Strada Sarindar, Bucharest.

*Universul.* Universul Pub. Co., Strada Brezioanu, Bucharest.

On a notable occasion Cyrano de Bergerac described his nose in terms of wit and rich variety. A less gifted imagination could only bring monotony to a reiteration of the outstanding facts of this paper. It has therefore seemed most economical and lucid to place the relations of Roumanian colonies and public libraries in a table that he who runs may read.



Town	1920 Census	Roumanian Books	Circulation
Akron, O. ....	569	25	Not yet in circulation
Alliance, O. ....	*[1000]	50	Not yet in circulation
Baltimore, O. ....	459	1	
Bethlehem, Pa. ...	[1000]	None	
Boston, Mass. ...	673		No data
Bridgeport, Conn. ...	234	4	
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	581	None	
Canton, O. ....	[2000]	None	
Chicago, Ill. ....	5137	35-50	No data
Cincinnati, O. ....	687	50	No data
Cleveland, O. ....	4377	261	639 Jan.-Dec. 1921
Denver, Col. ....	277	None	
Detroit, Mich. ....	4668	50	151, Aug. '20-Mar. '21
Indiana Harbor, Ind.			About 25 readers
East Chicago, Ind. [3500]		None	
Florence, N. J. ....	[1000]	None	
Gary, Ind. ....	[3000]	50	No data
Harrisburg, Pa. ...	[1000]	50	25 or 30 readers
Hartford, Conn. ...	347	None	
Highland Park, Mich. ....	[5000]	None	
Homestead, Pa. ...	[1500]	None	
Indianapolis, Ind. ...	701	50	No data
Jersey City, N. J. ...	301	None	
Los Angeles, Cal. ...	927	3	Av'ge less than 1 a mo.
Milwaukee, Wis. ...	633	None	
Minneapolis, Minn. ....	1484	50-75	35 last fiscal year
New Castle, Pa. ...	[500]	None	
New York N. Y. ...	76288	500	3 or 4 a day
Newark, N. J. ....	1307	None	
Niles, O. ....	[500]	53	57 Sept.-Dec. 1921
			18 readers
Omaha, Neb. ....	288	None	
Philadelphia, Pa. ...	5645	No report	
Pittsburg, Pa. ....	1493	None	
Portland, Ore. ....	258	2	No data
Providence, R. I. ...	287	25 ordered	No data
Roebing, N. J. ....	[500]	None	
St. Louis, Mo. ....	1200	77	94 May '20-April '21
St. Paul, Minn. ...	559	44	
San Francisco, Cal. ....	765	None	
**Thorpe, W. Va. ...	[500]		
Toledo, O. ....	272	None	
Trenton, N. J. ....	395	None	
Warren, O. ....	[500]	Small collection	No data
**Weirton, W. Va. ...	[500]		
Wheeling, W. Va. ...	[500]	None	
Woonsocket, R. I. ...	[500]	13	No data
Youngstown, O. ...	1375	110	No data

\* Where the population figure is enclosed in brackets the actual population figure is not available and the estimated number is given instead.

\*\* Towns marked thus have no libraries.

### School Library Assemblies

IN "Some Uses of School Assemblies" just published by the Lincoln School of Teachers College, New York City, are descriptions of two library assemblies.

The first was a meeting on the use of the library by the elementary grades. The librarian asked each teacher to have her grade prepare a short statement about the use of the library. Each class prepared its story independently, and the speakers were chosen by the class on the basis of the best contributions to the discussion.

The second assembly was held in 1921. "Book Week" offered a good opportunity to carry on a campaign for the proper use of books and the library, and had gratifying results. At the same time lists on the bulletin boards and in the assembly itself, and especially "A Shelf of Books" represented by children in costume ("Little Black Sambo," "Cinderella," "Red Feather," "Heidi," "Tom Sawyer," etc.) and discussed by the librarian, served as a stimulus to reading. Following "A Shelf of Books" came a symposium on the making of books contributed by the sixth grade which had been studying printing and had recently visited a publishing house. Grade five told of the increased cost of books (as this fitted in with the work they were doing in mathematics) and Grade four concluded the program with weighty and effective notes on the care of books and their prompt return to ensure the maximum usefulness of the books available.

### A Tribute from General Pershing

THE following letter addressed to President Azariah S. Root tells its own story:  
My dear Mr. Root:

I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 30th, 1922, with reference to the reduction of \$15,000 of the item for library service in the House Appropriation Bill, and in reply I would say that this service, so generously established by the American Library Association, has demonstrated its practical value to the army. As an agency for promoting the morale, recreation and education of officers and men, and for purposes of military reference, it should be continued on a scale commensurate with its usefulness.

The war department budget estimates for 1923 carried items for library purposes aggregating \$80,000 on a basis of a military strength of 150,000 men, and it seems logical that some similar proportion should continue to exist with whatever reduction in military personnel may be decided upon by the Congress.

JOHN J. PERSHING,  
*General of the Armies,  
Chief of Staff.*

In the current number of *California News Notes* the leading article on "The Flowers of Shakespeare" is by Mrs. Frances Burns Linn of the Santa Barbara Public Library. An exhibit of all herbs and blossoms mentioned by Shakespeare and available in Santa Barbara Gardens at the time of the Shakespeare tercentenary brought forth so many expressions of pleasure that the Library has continued to make the exhibit each spring.

# The Organization of Government Statistics

THE following paragraphs from the report on the growing demand for organization of government statistics recently prepared by Mr. Roger W. Babson and Mr. Clarence N. Stone are of especial interest to librarians.

## HISTORICAL NOTE

The development of Government statistics has been very competently set forth in the "History of Statistics," a book which deserves very careful reading.

Even the briefest perusal of this history will make clear that Government statistics have grown up almost at random. It is inconceivable that this free-for-all development, without a central plan or controlling purpose, could have produced entirely satisfactory results. With such a history, the wonder is that we have any statistics at all.

Furthermore, there are other lessons to be gathered from this volume, both as to the statistical work of foreign governments and also as to the statistical work of our own state governments. The latter activities are especially significant, altho the statistical work of the various states is not the subject of this memorandum.

Urgent need of organization is the unmistakable lesson of the "History of Statistics." All those interested in this subject should secure and read this excellent work.

## CONCLUSION

Those interested in the problem of mobilizing statistics may be divided into two groups. One group stands for drastic centralization, while another group stands for the present system of decentralization or a mild modification thereof. Careful study leads to the conclusion that both of these groups are justified to a certain extent in their conclusions. For instance, there must be some form of central clearing house. The present system of several departments sending out for the same information, almost at the same time, is both a waste of money and very irritating to the people of the country. Furthermore, there should be some central clearing house which knows at once what statistics are available and where they are available. On the other hand, those who stand for the present decentralization are right in that greater efficiency and promptness develops where the people who are compiling the statistics have a sympathetic technical knowledge of the subject.

No doubt whatever exists but that the Agricultural Department would get out crop figures

much more quickly than an impersonal centralized bureau. In the same way, the Department of Commerce could secure better results on commercial figures, and the Department of Labor could secure better results on labor figures. Moreover, experience teaches that it is very necessary in a compilation of statistics to understand what they mean. A physician can compile statistics on medical cases much more accurately than could a statistician of the stock exchange, and vice versa.

Theoretically it may be safe to have someone compile statistics who has no interest in them, but practically this is a very dangerous thing to do. A purely clerical compiler is often unable to detect errors that often tend to creep into the work.

We thoroly sympathize with those who oppose the interpretation of statistics by the Government. The Government should be the greatest collector and compiler of statistics. Many groups of statistics can be compiled only under Government order and direction. On the other hand, after these statistics are collected and compiled, no attempt by Government officials should be made to interpret them. This interpretation has caused the Federal Trade Commission much trouble and has to some extent injured the prestige of other Governmental statistical bureaus. Statistics should be compiled by those sympathetic with the particular subject under consideration, but such a person should not be allowed to interpret these statistics. In the interpretation of statistics there is a great danger of permitting the heart to get the better of the head. This is the reason for the old witticism about the three kinds of lies. It is inherent in human nature that feelings are stronger than figures and that when feelings and figures conflict there is usually trouble. This natural human tendency should be carefully kept in mind and to this extent we heartily commend the work of Senator Reed Smoot and Director Brown of the Efficiency Bureau.

We most heartily sympathize with Secretary Hoover in his efforts to make statistics more available and helpful. No one thing would be more useful in preventing another panic and depression than to keep the country informed as to the production, storage and distribution of the great basic products of America. Moreover, such work must not wait until the horse has been stolen before locking the barn door. Secretary Hoover's famous address at Atlantic City in 1921, already referred to, deserves most earnest commendation.

With these three basic principles in mind (namely, the need of some form of central clearing house, the value of specialization, and the danger of interpretation) we suggest the following as a means of mobilizing the statistics of the country and making them more useful and valuable. Briefly these recommendations are as follows:

(1) That the different executive departments be held responsible for the compilation of the Federal Statistics relating to their special work. This means that the Agricultural Department should compile the statistics on agricultural production; that the Commerce Department compile the statistics on other commodities and the manufactured articles of agricultural products; that the Labor Department should continue the work of its efficient Bureau of Labor Statistics as relating to wages and dependent subjects; that the Treasury Department should compile financial statistics; and that the various other executive departments should have similar privileges.

(2) Duplication should be avoided and no statistics should be compiled by the various commissions which are working independently of the departments. There should also be certain allocations, for in some instances certain work which is now being done by one department should be assigned to another. The mineral statistics should be transferred from the Interior Department to the Commerce Department and the Lumber Statistics from the Agricultural Department to the Commerce Department. Tobacco Statistics should be transferred from the Commerce Department to the Agricultural Department or what would be better, to the Treasury Department, in view of the tobacco figures which they must collect for Revenue Tax purposes. The annual publication by the War Department of two volumes on "The Commerce of the United States" seems unjustified. There are also other instances which could be mentioned but with which the Efficiency Bureau is well acquainted. This will still leave a small group of statistics which have no apparent mother. These should be placed with the Census Bureau.

(3) The work of the Census Bureau should be thoroughly reorganized and stimulated. Its work should be divided into two distinct groups; one, the compilation of precise figures on population and other vital statistics. This work could be carried on as it is now being carried on, since it is used only in a very general way by the business interests of the country. The man in charge of this section may be of the old-fashioned, statistical type, who is keen upon precision and little interested in speed. The

other group should take those statistics which are of only immediate or current value. The man in charge of this second section should be a man who is keen on speed and is willing to risk his reputation in making estimates when necessary. The business man is more interested in having figures promptly and 95% precise, than to have them delayed in being published and 100% precise.

A committee should be appointed to study the general mechanics of the Census Bureau. It is a debatable question among statisticians as to whether it is necessary to take a census of all things at the same time. If this is not necessary a small force could be working all the time instead of the present method of having a big force for one or two years with a general loaf or breaking up of the organization during the inactive years. For the work that this Census Bureau was originally designed, it is doing excellently, but it is today in the stagecoach class when everybody is using automobiles. We have considered the suggestion that the name be changed to the Bureau of Federal Statistics. For psychological reasons, it might be well to change the name, but we think it would be a mistake to use any name which would suggest a centralized bureau. Rather we would prefer the name Federal Bureau of Vital and Miscellaneous Statistics.

(4) The various statistical libraries now scattered thruout the departments should be combined into one Inter-Departmental Statistical Library. For the purpose of co-ordination there should be appointed by the President's Cabinet a statistical librarian who will be in charge of this statistical library, and who will be directly under the President's Cabinet, serving all equally and being amenable to no one else. This librarian would compile no statistics himself, but would perform three functions, as follows:

(a) Have a knowledge of all statistics being compiled by the Federal Government; where they are located and by whom they are being compiled. In this way he would act as a train dispatcher and immediately upon request put the administration or any inquirer into touch with the proper bureau when inquiries arise.

(b) Have the authority of interpreting the law under which this reorganization would take place, and decide jurisdictional conflicts between statisticians of the various departments. This is a very important function and one that only such an inter-departmental man could perform.

(c) Serve as a clearing house on all questionnaires sent out by different departments. By this arrangement, before a department de-

sired to send out a questionnaire it would send the same over to this librarian to make sure that no other department was sending the same or similar questionnaire.

(d) The criticism has frequently been made that since each department is entrusted with promoting and pleading some special interest, the figures produced by any such department are open to the charge of bias. The statistics, therefore, would be received with much more confidence if they were subject to an independent audit. This, of course, need not be constant or complete, but could be applied at intervals somewhat on the same principle as the "call" of the National Bank Comptroller. If such an audit were provided, it should be under this Librarian.

(5) Arrangements should be made for some form of a service organization. Possibly this could be operated most effectively as a division of the Census Bureau, altho some recommend it to be a part of the Inter-departmental Statistical Library above referred to. This organization would stand in the same relation to the other

Departments as does the Public Printing Office. It should be provided with the requisite equipment to handle mechanical and routine statistical work at the request and under the direction of any department needing such service.

It is probable that with effective promotion, sufficient subscriptions could be secured to the periodic Government reports to pay in a large part the cost of such service. In the same way occasional or special Government reports could be sold and the cost of service largely offset.

Repeating, we are exceedingly sympathetic with the purpose that Secretary Hoover has in mind when making his recommendations. We believe that these ends can best be accomplished by neither centralization as proposed by the Bureau of Efficiency, nor by the present haphazard methods of decentralization. We believe that the best results can be obtained by the plan above outlined. Furthermore, we believe that this plan will be the most economical for the United States Government.

ROGER W. BABSON  
CLARENCE N. STONE

## Cataloging Rules

"CATALOGING Rules; with explanations and illustrations, prepared by Dorcas Fellows, instructor in advanced cataloging, New York State Library School; second edition revised and enlarged. New York, The H. W. Wilson Company. London: Grafton & Co. 1922."

So reads the title page, and instantly to the cataloger's mind comes the query, "Who is 'Dorcas Fellows? Oh yes, Jennie 'D.' Unused forenames, A. L. A. rules, 28. Even an instructor in cataloging may change her title page name!" Those who have been eagerly awaiting the finished work will forgive Miss Fellows this concession to simplification in their gratitude that she has had the courage, conscientiousness and patience to carry thru the detail work necessary on this book, particularly since it had to be completed after she assumed her duties as editor of the Decimal Classification.

Following the dedication to Dr. Melvil Dewey are two tables of contents, the one summarized, the other analytical, the latter giving reference to page and section numbers. These, together with an eleven page alphabetic index to the sections, make possible ready reference to desired points. To facilitate use there are also in Appendix 5, Lists of articles and abbreviations, repeated from their places in the text.

The preface, explaining some of the problems faced in preparation, is followed by an extract

from Mr. Bishop's address "Cataloging as an asset."

The changes in the new edition begin in the "General directions and suggestions," where the typewriter is recognized as a factor in making catalog cards, and where the differences in practice between the large and small library are touched upon. One could wish that a simplified form of the Library of Congress extension card heading might have been substituted for the historic but unsatisfactory form included.

The text follows the general arrangement of the older edition, with the addition of a new chapter on art objects, natural history specimens and miscellaneous objects, and of five appendices; 1, Fiction; 2, Biography; 3, Authority list; 4, Guides; 5, Lists of articles and abbreviations.

Suggestions for the smaller library are made in the first few sections by sample cards showing alternative as to fulness of detail. The differences are not marked, however, consisting only of the omission on the "Simplified form" of the three dots, of brackets except in the title and collation, of size, and, in the text, of the suggestion that "illus." be used to stand for plates also, unless the latter were distinct features of the book. The sample cards used, however, do not show this point, and probably it will be overlooked. It would seem that the term "il-



lus." might have been recommended to cover all kinds of illustrative material except portraits and maps.

The chief changes in the chapter on author entries consist in the rearrangement of the text, in the use of better typography to emphasize subheads, and in some eliminations and additions. The use on typewritten cards of "call numbers put on by pen rather than by typewriter" is advocated, a practice which will be followed by but few librarians. In the items on the author card, the differences noted are the inclusion of the dates of birth and death of the author, the adoption of the Library of Congress placement for the collation, the latter long desired, and that names quoted in a title are to be included in the form printed on the title page. In this chapter one could wish that a simple statement about the series note had followed the discussion of size, that tracing had been included here instead of in the next chapter and that the chapters called "Name references," "Notes: Miscellaneous" and "Series notes" had been placed directly after this one.

The chapter on subject entries substitutes the dash for the period before the subheads in the subject heading, and uses colon abbreviations in the "subject fullness" of the author's name. Library of Congress cards have made observant users of the catalog realize the benefit to be derived from the author's full name on secondary cards, and it is a question whether the time saved to the typist by the use of any "subject fullness" is not spent many times over by reference workers because of the resulting lack of definiteness.

If the chapter on "Compiler, editor, or translator as author" must be separated from the chapter called "Editors, compilers and translators," it would seem better to limit the latter caption to "Editors, compilers and translators as secondary entry," or, better still, place the two chapters together. It seems unnecessary to have separated the two sides of A. L. A. rule 126, as "Compiler as author" p. 82, and "Collections under title" p. 159. In the latter chapter one gladly greets the sample cards, especially those using the Library of Congress form of hanging indentation, introduced also under "Periodicals." At the end of the first paragraph under "Form" the addition of the words "until after the first line of the collation," would make the statement true to Library of Congress usage.

Under "Periodicals" new material has been added and the discussion greatly improved. Appendix 3, "Authority list," credited to Mary E. Hyde, is a distinctive addition, even if one must regret the recommendation of a card form differ-

ing from all others in indentions and order of items.

As Miss Fellows suggests in the preface, her cataloging rules probably will not suit every cataloger in every detail, but grateful thanks are due her for all the exacting labor that has gone into this exceedingly valuable book which should be in the possession of all interested in cataloging problems.

HARRIET E. HOWE,

*Instructor in Cataloging,*

*Simmons College School of Library Science.*

### The Best Twenty-five Books for a Country School

THE best twenty-five books for a one-room country school will be chosen by ballot of librarians and teachers at voting contests to be held at the American Library Association 1922 Conference in Detroit, June 26-July 1, and at the National Educational Association meeting in Boston in July.

Dr. Sherman Williams, chairman of the Library Department of the N.E.A. will be in charge of the contest at the Boston N.E.A. meeting. Miss Marion Horton of Los Angeles, chairman of the School Libraries section of the A.L.A., will conduct the contest at the A.L.A. Detroit Conference.

Ballots will be distributed with official programs and announcements from the registration desks at the two conferences. A printed list of about one hundred carefully selected books will be printed on the ballot so that each teacher and librarian can conveniently check twenty-five titles. The ballot will also have blank spaces in which titles not printed may be added. The list will not include dictionaries, encyclopedias, textbooks or the Bible, but only such other books as are suited for general reading for children in the grades.

The list of the twenty-five winning titles will be widely published and it is expected that the voting contests will do much to bring the school library idea before school boards, trustees, public officials and the general public in an effective manner. They should also have the effect of encouraging rural teachers to demand more and better books for their children.

### Free on Request

THE Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, has various duplicate numbers of the following magazines, some for several years back, and offers them to any library that needs them before selling to the old-paper man:

*Power, Iron Age, American Machinist, America, Electric World, Ingenieria Internacional, National Engineer, Power Plant Engineering, Iron Trade Review;* also Buffalo Directories, nearly every year of issue.



# Art in the Public Library

**I**F the librarian is susceptible to new ideas and has powers of initiative, any public library, whether in a large or small town, can become an art force in that locality. This is the contention of an address delivered by Mary Powell of the Art Department of the St. Louis Public Library at the annual convention of the American Federation of Arts held in Washington May 18 to 20, 1921, and now published in the May issue of the *American Magazine of Art*. A library in a small town which has no art gallery nor other art organization can become the art center of the community if the librarian is alive to his opportunities.

Frequent exhibitions are an essential part of the plan. Small libraries which have no large exhibition space may purchase some form of exhibit screen or have one made by a carpenter. Failing an exhibition such as those sent out by the American Federation of Arts, the small library can improvise its own exhibition from its picture collection. "For example, the advertising pages of any series of magazines will supply enough material for a good exhibit of commercial art; color illustrations of the stories, when assembled, will show the typical work of our contemporary illustrators; copies of old masterpieces of art and recent examples of the work of American painters and sculptors are often found in the periodicals; pictures of gardens, fountains, furniture, room interiors, costume designs, the dance, settings for plays and pageants are only a few of the subjects of general art interest that may be gathered together from the magazines found in any locality that may be clipped and shown as exhibitions." Publishers of magazines will sometimes furnish the originals of drawings for the cost of transportation.

On the practical side, much use can be made of the art collection by artisans and industrial art workers, makers of advertisements, printers, store window decorators and the designers of settings for music and dance numbers in motion picture houses. If business men are promptly furnished with the pictures they request they are likely to become advocates of the extension of artistic activity in the library.

In the larger towns with larger colonies of artists "one man" shows offer a greater variety of media for art expression. Individuals will be interested to share with the library the best of their own private collections.

It is when the art museum recognizes the public library as an agent for art education and organizes a plan for museum extension by carry-

ing art to the people thru the library and its branches that the most far-reaching results are obtained. In St. Louis paintings from the Art Museum are hung in the art room and the children's room of the library each month, and exhibition cases are placed in each branch and in the central library which contain objects from the museum's collection and are carefully labeled. The collections in the cases circulate among the branches, allowing the objects to remain two months in each branch, and making it necessary to assemble new collections only once a year. In this way material in the store room of the museum not on display in the permanent collections is put to work.

Invariably in close connection with the exhibitions should be members of the staff qualified to explain to visitors processes involved in the making of the objects on view, whether lithographs, etchings, or batik, and a carefully chosen selection of books from the larger resources of the library. Nor should the books be forbiddingly technical. The books which Miss Powell mentions as art books "that should be considered for a person who is commencing to be interested in art are: "The Enjoyment of Architecture," by Talbot Hamlin; "Art and I," by C. Lewis Hind; Pennell's "Life of Whistler;" Reade's "Cloister and the Hearth;" Balzac's "Cousin Pons;" Merejkowski's "Romance of Leonardo da Vinci;" Walter Pater's "Renaissance" and "Imaginary Portraits;" "The Enchantment of Art," by Duncan Phillips; and "Estimates of Art," by Frank Jewett Mather.

## Have you Waited for a Book?

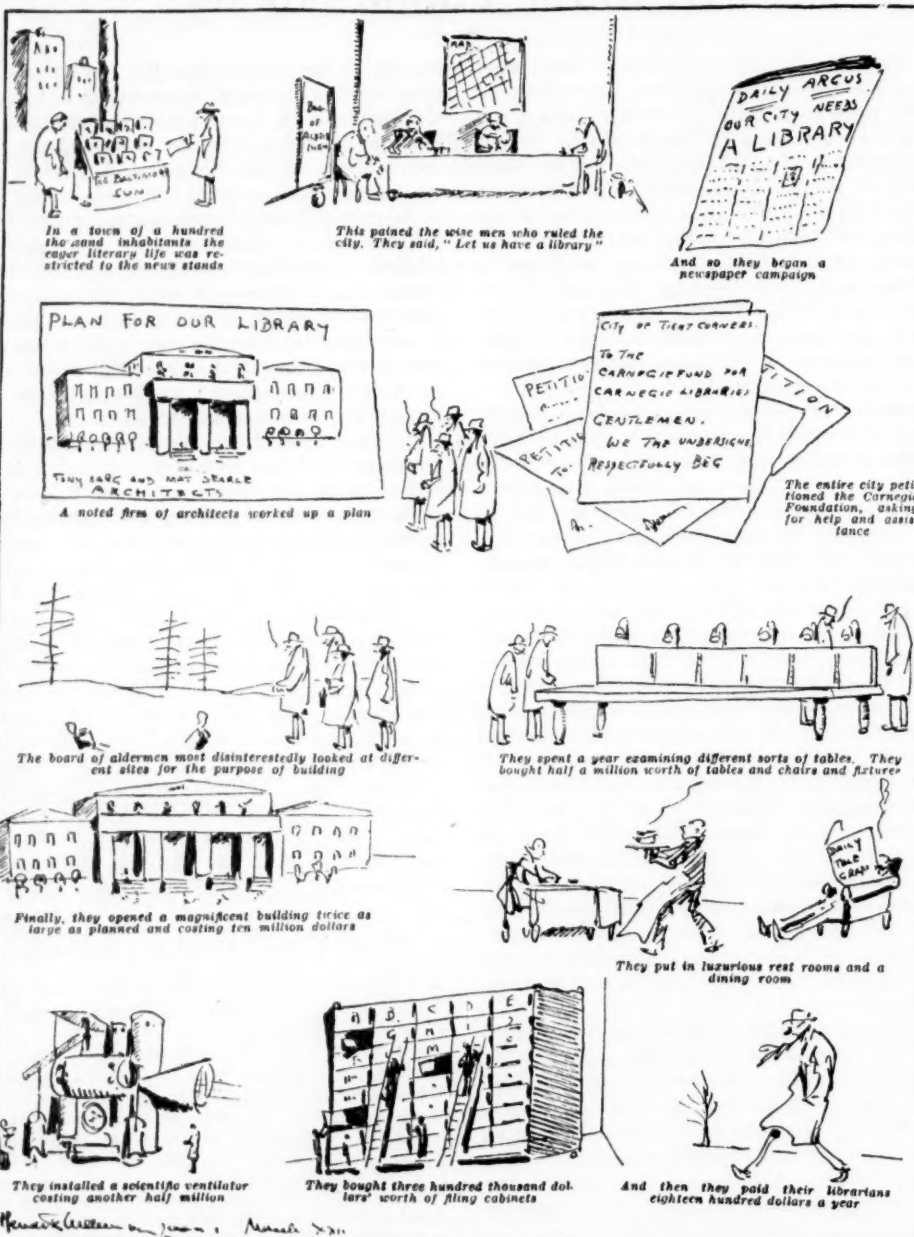
**I**N books much in demand the Springfield (Mass.) City Library Association places a bookmark which reads:

### HAVE YOU WAITED FOR A BOOK

THE accompanying book is one for which other readers are waiting. They will appreciate your consideration if you will return the book just as soon as you finish it, and doubtless by returning their books promptly will make it easier for you to get the book you want.

To furnish the books asked for WHEN they are asked for, is the Library's constant endeavor and hardest problem. If one hundred and thirty readers—less than one out of each thousand of population—want an expensive new book, it is obviously impossible with the funds available to provide them all with the same book at the same time. The library buys extra copies liberally, and aims to provide just as many as will be used for a reasonable length of time.

Promptness in returning books, by increasing the turnover, may easily be equivalent to doubling the supply.



#### THEY BUILT A LIBRARY IN OUR TOWN

This is the third of Dr. Hendrik Willem Van Loon's Letters from a self-made town in the Survey, and is here reproduced by the kind permission of the Survey Associates. It was suggested in a letter by George F. Bowerman, librarian of the District of Columbia Public Library, in which he said: "Most of the powers that be think that they have done the main thing if they have built the building, and they even let . . . the Carnegie Corporation do that. They also think some books are necessary . . . and last of all they think of the librarian. For that purpose they . . . employ almost any under-educated person without training, or if they do . . . get some one with training, they pay him or her almost nothing."

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MAY 1, 1922



THE development of children's library work has been remarkable, not only in itself but for what has come of it. Children's Book Week has brought booksellers as well as librarians into closer touch with the plans for better reading for the little folk, and has also stimulated publishers to cater more widely and wisely to their juvenile clientèle in a way that will bring fathers and mothers to their help. The demand thus stimulated has led publishers to engage many librarians in the production of books for children, to good purpose, and the number of literary librarians is thus yearly increasing. A number of department stores have developed successfully the specialty of books for children and have enticed several librarians into the service of placing books promptly in the home, which is even better than loaning them from the children's room in the libraries. The development of the library section in the National Education Association is another sign of the times, and a normal school is not now complete unless it teaches, and, indeed, does practice work in teaching, the better use of a better class of children's literature. Parent-teachers' associations and women's clubs have also become practically interested, and all these agencies are combining to give youthful readers of today a far better chance for their future in the way of good reading than their elders enjoyed.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE children's room has, in fact, burst its walls and taken possession of out-of-doors. This out-of-door feature began, perhaps, in the placing of children's libraries or books for children in or close to public parks and playgrounds, and the movement for children's playgrounds has grown in happy parallel with the children's library cause. An interesting feature is exemplified in one of the branches of the Los Angeles Public Library, which has certain library hours in a community house where children have right of way during this time and where the books at other times form an ornament to the community room. This house is itself a part of a public park, so that the little ones may be in and out at their sweet will. In further line with this development has come the growth of plays for children, many of them

fostered by children's librarians, both within and without school and library rooms. The children's clubs which exist in connection with many libraries under the inspiration of children's librarians have been a useful factor in all this, stimulating the younger folk and giving them opportunity of practice-work in organization under their own leadership. The yearly Hans Christian Andersen festival at Los Angeles, described in our children's library number for October 1, 1921, by Miss Jasmine Britton who is chiefly responsible for its success, is a happy culmination of this kind of work in which children and the passing throng have equal joy.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

HAPPILY, welfare work for the Navy has been amply provided for, as previously stated, in the Appropriation Bill, and a fair quota of the total appropriation, of approximately half a million dollars, will be available for library work. The visit of Librarian Brown to the Pacific fleet and naval stations proved most successful, and library institutes for the "yeomen," who on most ships have practical charge of the books, were especially of interest and value. A notable instance of the use of navy libraries is on the Battleship Mississippi with its complement of a thousand men, where, from its pleasant and comfortable library room serving also as a social center for the men, fifteen hundred books a month have been circulated. It is gratifying to record that Secretary Denby has been most alive and alert in pressing home to the Navy, of which he was a modest member during the war, the duty of reading. To his recent circular letter was appended a brief list of recommended books which he personally revised and modified to the satisfaction and gratification of his library specialists. The Army probabilities are in sad contrast, for, despite the admirable letter of General Pershing, printed elsewhere, a good many of those who should be acquainted with recent history have quite overlooked the proven value of books to the boys in khaki. Senator Wadsworth has been giving his sympathetic attention to this matter, and it is to be hoped that by Senate action and insistence in conference enough may be saved for this important work to continue library organization within the Army, even in

skeleton fashion, until the Congress is prepared to accept the lessons of war experiences and give the Army what it needs and deserves for welfare work. If Congressional action has not been completed before this reaches our readers, it would be well for librarians, especially those who were in War Service, to write to senators and representatives, particularly those on the Army Appropriation Committees, in defense of library work for the Army and in protest against its enemies, economy and inertia.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE report on the statistical work of the government from Roger W. Babson, one of the most eminent of our economists and statisticians, is especially interesting to librarians because of the suggestion that a librarian should be appointed for an inter-departmental statistical library who would be also an interpreter of statistics and serve in the allocation of statistical work among the departments and the prevention of duplication. The report does not approve the thoro centralization proposed by the Bureau of Efficiency, of which Mr. Herbert D. Brown is the head, but emphasizes the importance of the collection of statistics in a given field by the department which knows the

field. On the other hand, it agrees that there is much duplication and waste, especially in the sending out of questionnaires and its plea for organization rather than centralization is thoroughly justified. It is a fair question whether this function of an inter-departmental library could not better be performed as a part of the Library of Congress similar to the Legislative Reference division, and the suggestion that the librarian should be appointed by the cabinet officers jointly involves considerable difficulty. Whether the most intelligent of librarians should have his work confused with the other kind of work proposed in the report, which is utterly different, is at least doubtful, for it is not the business of a professional librarian to interpret the contents of his library but rather to see that his library is properly administered for public use, which principle would apply to statistics as well as to books. It is to be hoped that Mr. Babson's report will obtain the general discussion it merits and result ultimately in a well-conceived and unified plan, which will incidentally put government statistics before the public in the best possible manner and to best possible effect, in which the system of public libraries thruout the country should be useful helpers.

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## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

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### THE DETROIT CONFERENCE

June 26-July 1

A SPECIAL convention rate of fare-and-one-half for round trip to Detroit has been granted by all railroads east of the Rocky Mountains, except those in Canada. To secure this rate delegates must plan to return home over the same lines by which they go and must reach destination returning before midnight of July 11 except those from points in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming, who will have a return limit of midnight July 12.

This reduced round-trip convention rate can only be secured by presenting to ticket agent an Identification Certificate which will be mailed to any member of the A. L. A. planning to attend the meeting, if request for it is made to A. L. A. Headquarters, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago. The convention round-trip will be on sale on June 22 at all ticket offices.

As there may be various reduced fare trips and excursions offered by railroads in June the Travel Committee advises consultation with local ticket agent before purchase of ticket. Between Buffalo and Detroit railroad tickets

reading via the Michigan Central, Wabash or Grand Trunk Railway will be accepted in either direction on the steamers of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.

For those from Chicago and other middle-western points who may wish to proceed East after the Conference, especial attention is called by the Travel Committee to a possibility of a round-trip rate between Chicago and New York City with stop-over at Detroit and at a reduction from the regular fare. There may also be in force by June "circle tours" East which may allow a route via Toronto and Montreal with the Post Conference party and return direct.

Special parties will be conducted by Mr. C. H. Brown, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Sixth Division, Washington, D. C., from New York, Philadelphia and Washington; by Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis Street, Boston 17, from New England; by Mr. John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, from Chicago.

All persons planning to travel with a special party should register with the persons named as soon as possible.



The Post Conference trip, under the personal conduct of Mr. F. W. Faxon, will be from Detroit to Buffalo and Toronto. A steamer would be taken on Lake Ontario via Rochester, N. Y., and Kingston, to some point in the Thousand Islands and then on down the St. Lawrence River, running the rapids to Montreal. The Post Conference trip will last from July 1 to July 7, according to present plans. Detailed announcements will be made soon.

#### TO TRUSTEES

The Section will meet on Tuesday afternoon, June 27. The subject for discussion will be "What must be done to divert a larger proportion of funds derived from taxation to the needs of public libraries?" There will be speakers of national prominence and it is hoped that a large number of trustees will take advantage of the central location to contribute to the discussion of this pressing question. The Chairman, Frank Hervey Pettingill, President of the Los Angeles (Calif.) Stock Exchange, will welcome suggestions from all interested.

#### TO LIBRARIANS OF SMALLER LIBRARIES

There is to be a special round table for Smaller Libraries at the Detroit Conference in connection with the Catalog Section meeting on Friday afternoon, June 30. This round table discussion will be conducted by Ellen A. Hedrick, of the North Dakota Library Commission. A paper on suggestions for the solution of some cataloging problems in smaller libraries will be given by Susan Grey Akers, 1913 Wis., cataloger of the University of North Dakota. Will those members of library commissions and librarians of the smaller libraries who are interested in the discussions of this round table please communicate with the Chairman of the Catalog Section, Mrs. J. T. Jennings, St. Paul Public Library.

#### THE AKRON LIBRARY CLUB

**A**T the March meeting of the Club, held in the Art Room of the public library, 43 members were present at dinner which was followed by talks on recent books: Juveniles, by Dorothy Tobin; fiction, by Maude Herndon; biography, by Louise E. Grant; travel, by Miss Henry.

Officers for 1922 are: President, Fannie M. Slabaugh, Public Library; vice-president, Mrs. Hoover, Law Library; secretary-treasurer, Hesper Buckingham, Goodyear Library.

#### ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

**T**HE Alabama Library Association held its annual meeting at Decatur, Florence, and Tuscumbia, April 10-12. About forty librarians were in attendance, this being the largest

meeting ever held in the State. The principal speaker was Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the A. L. A., whose subject was "A State System of Libraries." The theme of this address was aggressiveness and was instructive and inspiring to the librarians present.

Charlotte Templeton, Organizer of the Georgia Library Commission, gave many illuminating points during the round-table discussions.

A resolution was offered by Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen that a legislative committee be appointed to work with the next State legislature in order to secure the passage of a bill providing the appropriation of a sum large enough to carry on extension work. This bill would permit the employing of an experienced extension worker who would be connected with the Department of Archives and History. It was decided that the 1923 meeting of the Association be held in Montgomery during the session of legislature in order to help with the passage of this bill.

The Association voted unanimously for affiliation with the A. L. A.

The Tuesday evening program was especially interesting. Alabama authors and musicians were present in person and were roundly applauded after having given their own selections.

MARY R. MULLEN, *Secretary*.

#### PENNSYLVANIA NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

**T**HE first Teacher Training Conference of the State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania was held April 10 at the Central Normal School at Lock Haven, Pa. An important section of this conference was that of the librarians, assistants and other representatives of the libraries in the fourteen State Normal Schools. Three sessions were held.

The first was in charge of Rose Stewart of Slippery Rock. The general subject was: Our present course in library methods. Alice Cochran, librarian of the West Chester State Normal School, in an excellent paper discussed printed helps for the teachers' use. Miss Cochran brought with her samples of textbooks and other material and briefly characterized each. Mrs. Catherine Brew of Indiana State Normal School followed with an evaluation of the printed helps for the students' use. Helen Ganser of Millersville State Normal School had for her topic, "In Which Semester Should the Course be Given?" Admitting that some of the lessons might more profitably be given in the senior class, Miss Ganser advocated giving the course to the Juniors so that they might as soon as possible have the information which would help them to use the library. Discussion fol-

lowing showed opinion to be that such topics as book selection, school library management, and methods of introducing children to the library, might well be repeated or enlarged upon in the senior class.

The second conference was in charge of Harriet K. Avery, librarian of the Keystone State Normal School. Elsie Whittaker, supervisor in the Model School of the Millersville Normal School, read a very interesting paper in which she outlined "The Need and Value of a Children's Library Room in the Model School." She described the children's room in the school and told of methods used in making it a vital factor in the school organization. Hubert Eicher, state director of School Buildings, sent copies of blueprints showing how an ordinary classroom may, with comparative ease and little cost, be transformed into an attractive children's library. Details of furnishings and equipment, such as slant top tables, folding benches, etc., were included in the plans. It is the plan to send these blueprints to each of the State Normal Schools where they will be on display in the library, and where it is hoped that they may stimulate an interest in the establishment of such rooms at each of the normal schools and in the schools in which graduates will later teach.

Anna Shutterly of the California State Normal School read a paper on "Greater Use of the Normal School Library." She told of her experiences in making her library known to every member of the faculty and student body, emphasizing the fact that a Normal School Library must use advertising methods just as does any other progressive library.

Gladys Hadley, librarian of the Bloomsburg Normal School, in a happy, convincing manner told of the methods employed in that library of interesting children in books. This library has recently established a children's department in a room equipped with suitable furniture and with a good working collection of children's books. Miss Hadley and her associate, Marjorie Wilson, have had training and experience in children's library work, and between them have been able to accomplish very satisfactory results in their work with the children of Bloomsburg.

Etta O. Christiansen, director of rural training at the Keystone State Normal School, represented the Supervisors of Rural Education. On behalf of the children in rural schools, Miss Christiansen pleaded for more and better books, pictures, and museum material to be used in these schools. She told of the splendid results obtained thru the traveling libraries now sent out from the normal school at Kutztown to the

small rural schools used as practice centers for the students specializing in rural education. Miss Christiansen advocated that sufficient collections be supplied by each of the normal schools in the state to their respective group of rural schools, that these collections be exchanged from time to time so that the pupils may have access to a wide range of reading. A satisfactory plan for distribution of geography material from the normal to the rural schools is now in operation. Miss Christiansen recommended that the service to the rural schools should include, in addition to books and visual instruction material, large wall pictures, and cases containing museum specimens.

A book symposium was a feature of this conference.

The third conference was devoted entirely to a discussion of the many details relating to the teacher-librarian course given at Keystone and Millersville. This course is an elective, open to students preparing to teach junior high school subjects. Satisfactory progress was reported from both schools and plans for greater correlation of the work were outlined.

A set of questions and comments typed so as to leave space in which to enter answers or conclusions was prepared for each of the three conferences. The questions and comments were selected by the Director of School Libraries from correspondence received from normal school librarians.

This is the second time in seven months that the Normal School librarians of Pennsylvania have had an opportunity to discover problems and ways of solving them, to learn the best methods of library work in normal schools, and to create individual friendships and *esprit de corps*.

ADELINE B. ZACHERT,

*Director of School Libraries of Pennsylvania*

#### ILLINOIS REGIONAL CONFERENCES

ILLINOIS regional library conferences held during February and March were unusually well attended, over two hundred libraries being represented by four hundred and fifty librarians, directors and others interested.

The Illinois Library Extension Division and the Illinois Library Association again worked together in arranging for the meetings. The number of adjacent libraries and the convenience of train schedules are determining factors in selecting the places of meetings, and as far as possible, different cities are chosen each year—this year Chicago, Freeport, Mendota, Bloomington, Galesburg, Davenport (Iowa), Jackson-ville, Hamilton, Danville, Charleston, Olney, Belleville, Marion, and Litchfield. The Daven-

port and Danville conferences were joint meetings with Iowa and Indiana.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

Discussions brought out the fact that a few libraries had been able to secure the new maximum rate of one and eight-tenths mills for this year, and that most of the others were receiving the previous maximum levy of one and one-third mills. The one dollar per capita rate recommended by the A. L. A. if put in operation in all Illinois libraries, would require a higher tax rate than the present law permits. It was suggested that the legislative committee be asked to prepare a bill amending the library law for an increased tax rate. Others thought this an unpropitious year in which to ask for increase in taxation.

#### BUDGETS

In talking over budgets, it was found that the cost of maintenance, or heat, light, repairs, and supplies had increased in greater proportion than any other item. Julia Robinson suggested the following budget: Salaries, 50 per cent; Operation (heat, light, janitor service) 15; Repairs, 3; Books, 20; Binding and Periodicals, 5; Supplies, 5; Miscellaneous, 26.

#### KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH THE PROFESSION

The I. L. A. representative at each meeting presented the subject of keeping in touch with our profession. President J. S. Cleavinger pointed out that the number of persons in library work is relatively small, hence the need to foster the spirit of unity. Professional consciousness is necessary if we are to convince our communities of the value of our work. Among methods of improving status and raising the professional average are raising the standard of general education by taking courses offered in college and university summer schools, and of professional training by attending the summer library school or the regular course in one of the accredited library schools, and by reading the professional journals, state commission and library bulletins. The library staff forms only a small group in any community. Touch with other library workers can be made by visits to other libraries, writing to or call on the Library Extension Division, attending library meetings—district, state, and national.

#### A SCHOOL LIBRARY POLICY

A school library policy for Illinois was presented by Martha Wilson, chairman of the Educational committee. At present the only law providing for school libraries is a permissive one which states that school directors may approve the purchase of books for a library with any money left after salaries, laboratories, and other school equipment has been provided for. The last legislature created an Educational

Commission to investigate the present educational system of Illinois and to report its recommendations to the next legislature. The educational committee of the I. L. A. is preparing plans for a definite development of school libraries to submit to this Commission. The first step is the appointment of a Supervisor of school libraries for the State.

Schools have had the use of libraries, but they have secured this service thru the public library, so that to-day a school otherwise well-equipped has often a very poor library.

#### READING LISTS

The discussion easily turned from this topic to that of co-operating with teachers on pupils' and teachers' reading lists. The last selection of books on the Illinois pupils' reading circle were generally disapproved of, as having little merit and costing as much as a really good work. The teacher is always most grateful for suggestions on supplementary reading. As Miss Northey stated, "the teacher knows the child and the librarian knows books." Teacher and librarian can co-operate with the best of results. The suggestion was made that the librarians send the primary grade teachers lists of books for reading aloud, and the other grades and high school teachers lists of books for supplementary reading, at the opening of the school year.

Edith Moon of the Evanston Public Library who opened the discussion of children's books at the Chicago meeting believes that the children's reading should be related somewhat to their school work. She began with the primary grades and urged the librarians to choose the best of folk tales, legends, myths, that the child might have a keener delight in his later studies in literature. For the grades she stressed history, geography and biography, mentioning titles and series which were most helpful.

#### DO LIBRARIANS READ?

The five minute talks on new books showed conclusively that librarians are reading even more than usual. One librarian reported that the fifty volumes of the *Chronicles of America* had been read aloud in her family, and the favorites discussed included many up-to-the-minute books.

Mr. Richman of Muscatine, Iowa, spoke of the value of the current periodicals in helping one to form an idea of the trend of thought of the day; after which naturally enough the meeting turned its attention to the New Poetry and recent fiction.

#### HOME BREW BINDING

Francis K. W. Drury, Assistant librarian, Brown University, was good enough to send a sample of his "Home brew" binding. This was exhibited at each conference and brought forth

much favorable comment. (See LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1, p. 20.)

#### FIRE INSURANCE

The question of insuring books against loss by fire, while in circulation, was brought up by one librarian, who had lost a considerable number of books loaned to a school. The school's equipment and books were destroyed by fire and the school refused to make good for the loss of the library books. The school's own loss had been covered by insurance. Insurance companies say they can insure books while in circulation, but the increase in the rate would scarcely justify it.

#### PAMPHLET FILES

Some librarians classify their pamphlets and clippings by the decimal classification, and file in vertical files or pamphlet boxes. All agreed that if they were to start over again they would not classify the material, but assign subject headings, using the *Reader's Guide* subjects, arrange alphabetically the subjects and file in vertical files or pamphlet boxes. It is well to stamp the date of receipt on all pamphlets, as an aid in withdrawing out-of-date material, in the necessarily frequent weeding out of the pamphlet files.

#### PUBLICITY METHODS

Many and varied were the plans for publicity. One librarian whose Board set aside a certain appropriation for advertising suggested that she ask advice of an advertising expert. He suggested circularizing certain groups of people. Another librarian was having a library leaflet printed to be distributed from house to house by boy scouts. Another made reprints of the annual report as published in the newspaper, and distributed them from the desk and by mail. Another edited a column in the local paper called "read a book a week" in which she reviewed some worth-while books.

#### DIRECTORS' CONFERENCE

The directors of library boards met in separate session in the Chicago conference. The discussion was devoted chiefly to library appropriations and budgets. Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Library Board of Chicago, pointed out that the amendment tax for cities over 100,000 population can not be scaled below eight tenths of a mill and for cities under 100,000 below one and eight tenths mill, will cease to be effective after 1923, and that the question will have to be considered in the next legislature. The question came up as to whether the town board of a town incorporated under a special charter has a right to change the library tax rate voted by the people, and Miss Price was asked to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General.

Professor Luther Robinson, Secretary of the Warren County Library, gave a most interesting and detailed account of the progress of that library. Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president of the Indiana Public Library Commission, read a most excellent paper on the trustees' opportunity, and Mrs. Leonard of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and Mr. Wallbridge of Hoopeston, Illinois, spoke on the relations of trustees to librarian and staff.

#### LIBRARY CALENDAR

May 4-6. At Jackson, Miss. Mississippi State Library Association.

May 5. At the Watchemoket Library, East Providence, R. I. Rhode Island Library Association.

District meetings will be held by the Ohio Library Association as follows:

May 2. At Ohio University Library, Athens.

May 5. At Greenville Carnegie Library.

May 9. At New Philadelphia Public Library.

May 12. At Delaware Public Library.

May 16. At Toledo Public Library.

May 19. At Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

May 22-23. At St. Louis. Annual meeting of the Medical Library Association.

May 24-26. At Menominee, Mich. Upper Peninsula Library Association of Michigan.

June 26-July 2. In Detroit. Headquarters at the Hotel Statler. Forty-fourth annual conference of the American Library Association.

July 3-8. In Boston. Annual meeting of the National Education Association.

Aug. 30-Sept. 1. At Olympia. Pacific Northwest Library Association's thirteenth annual conference. Visitors to the Pacific Northwest will be particularly welcome.

Sept. 11-16. At Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands. 32nd Annual Meeting of the New York Library Association.

Oct. 18-19. At Flint. Annual meeting of Michigan Library Association. There will be a special meeting of the Association held in connection with the Detroit Conference, probably on June 28.

October 19-21. At Chicago. Illinois Library Association's annual meeting. Headquarters at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Oct. 24-27. At Altoona, Pa. Keystone State Library Association. Headquarters at the Penn-Alto Hotel.





Of late more emphasis has been laid by publishers on the distribution of children's books throughout the year. As the librarian well knows, the tendency to make children's books primarily for Christmas giving has not improved the quality of juvenile literature.

To call attention to the work of the library in meeting the continuing needs of the children for sound entertainment and instruction, the *Library Journal* has featured in this issue a number of articles on the administration of children's departments which should be most timely.

Books must now compete with a multitude of outdoor lures, in addition to the ever-present movies and the flood of questionable periodicals. If the library's endeavor in behalf of the children is given proper publicity, however, such modern institutions as the Burgess Books or the Royal History of Oz will more than hold their own in the affections of the masses of children.

It is the children's room that calls for high-spirited co-operation upon the part of all concerned with books.

*The Publishers.*



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## IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

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### MAINE

"Maine is not asking for a county library system . . . . The county is not the unit in our state, nor are the transportation lines and geographical conditions such as admit the county system to be carried on to the greatest advantage. Some of the counties would have to be equipped at heavy expense to assume the necessary duties of such a system. . . . Moreover we feel strongly that with sufficient funds to oversee library activities from the state department the middle man—the county library—can for the present be eliminated. Our goods can go direct from the producer—the State Library—to the consumer—the individual reader. . . . The Library of the State of Maine belongs to the citizens of the state and is used by them to the extent of a book circulation in 1921 of approximately 200,000.—*Maine Library Bulletin*.

### NEW YORK

*Binghamton.* Besides loaning more books in 1921 than ever before in the history of the library (238,509) the Binghamton Public Library became the theatre of many diversified exhibits and lecture courses. The Americanization League also held 278 sessions at the library, with a total attendance of 1,106.

A branch library was opened in the American House late in September, since which time 3,513 books have circulated. Sub-stations and traveling libraries accounted for 11,703. In the young people's department 1,206 new borrowers were registered and 323 were transferred to the adult department, making the registration there 8,306.

*Buffalo.* On the publication of its twenty-fifth annual report the Buffalo Public Library is able to count its circulation in millions. The exact number of issues in the year 1921 was 2,049,082. In spite of this large total not all the city was satisfactorily served, as the seven branch libraries are widely scattered and only one has a permanent and adequate building. Librarian Walter L. Brown emphasizes the fact that the greatest need of the Library is proper housing for its branch libraries.

On January first of this year the number of registered borrowers was 119,774 as compared with 108,870 at the beginning of 1921. The 9,312 registered child borrowers took 121,489 books from the children's room. The circulation thru the 1,103 classroom libraries in the schools was 555,445, and it was noted that children of the foreign born made

greater use of the books than did the children of the older residents. The Public Library branch in the Lafayette High School thru the courtesy of the school authorities was kept open thruout the summer. The record of the circulation of books from the traveling libraries was 44,949, exclusive of the use of the books made at the places of deposit. A small library was placed in the office of the State Employment Bureau for the use of the many waiting for employment.

The Library has 416,663 volumes. From receipts of \$242,378, books, periodicals and binding required \$55,030, and library salaries \$112,170.

*New York.* Of the library problem at Columbia University President Butler says in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1921: "If the main Library is made the center for scholarly research and special study, and if the Reading Room in University Hall is so furnished and administered as to meet the needs of the army of undergraduate, University Extension and Summer Session students, a notable improvement will have been effected in the University's resources and efficiency." A count taken in February, 1921, showed a total of 407 readers in twenty-five reading rooms at 10 a. m., and 572 readers at 2.30 p. m. The total seating capacity of the Main Reading Room is 150. The assignment-last year of Room 301 Hamilton Hall as additional quarters for the College Study has helped materially in caring for the overflow. The 1,535 volumes added to the Study library did not increase the collection to the point where it can begin to supply the demand.

An important step taken in the Law Library was the equipment of 405 Kent Hall as an officers' library, where a duplicate collection of the most important law reports and some other useful sets, in all about 10,000 volumes, was installed in a separate room on the same floor with the offices of the teaching staff and for their exclusive use. The Law Library has in all 95,581 volumes, and a Columbia University Law Library Association was organized during the year with an initial membership of over two hundred to assist in its development.

The year as a whole showed an almost complete return to the recognized conditions of use and growth that were interrupted by the war. Shipments of new books are now received from all parts of the world except Russia and Turkey. Exchanges with Germany and Austria have been sent from the library for the first time

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**Directive Wireless Telegraphy.** Direction and Position Finding, etc. 57 illus. and 5 tables. Price, 85c. By L. H. Walter, M.A.

**Continuous Wave Wireless Telegraphy.** 58 illus. and tables. Price, 85c. By B. Mittell.

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since 1914, and in return there have been received packages evidently made up in 1914 and 1915 and held for dispatch.

The catalog of the Avery Library has been thoroly revised, making the great architectural resources more readily available in important ways to its users. The question of lost books, hitherto regarded as a Loan Desk problem, has been referred to the Catalog Department. A daily report is made from the Loan Desk of books asked for but not found, and a shelf-reader has been added to the Library staff whose duty it is to see that books are placed on the shelves in accordance with the catalog. Replacement copies of important books after a proper period of search are supplied, and the titles of others missing temporarily removed from the catalog. The library has advertised much more extensively for books out of print or out of stock than ever before, and has found the amount thus spent for advertising more than returned.

In all 40,499 volumes were added, comprising 22,299 in the General Library and departments; 12,072 in the School of Law; 1,860 in the School of Medicine; 1,175 in Barnard College, 2,979 in Teachers College, and 114 in the College of Pharmacy. On June 30 there were 797,106 volumes and 45,000 estimated unbound pamphlets in the library. The volumes supplied from the Loan Desk for outside use, including 23,383 renewals, was 162,387, and 252,247 were loaned from reading rooms. The total recorded use was 1,079,567. Nearly 100,000 pieces were handled in the bindery. Expenditures for binding were \$8,722, and for salaries \$77,890.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Dover.* The work with schools conducted by the Dover Free Public Library showed added growth in all lines at the end of 1921. Libraries were placed in five more classrooms, and 75 books were sent for the use of the high school. Two book stacks made by the pupils of the manual training department of the high school added greatly to the attractiveness of the Library. Classes of instruction in the use of books and libraries were held from October to April, and in June 110 certificates were presented by the library to the graduates of the grammar school.

The voters of Morris County decided at the November elections to establish a county library, which will be of material aid to the Dover library, as the out-of-town borrowers will be transferred to the county library and the local library will be on the exchange list.

The use of magazines and reference books showed a marked increase. A large percentage of the readers was men and boys. There were 41,710 books issued for home use, or 7,013 more than in 1920.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Philadelphia.* The foundations of the new building for the Free Public Library of Philadelphia are complete and the superstructure is to be finished by next March, so that it is probable that the library will be ready for use in the fall of next year.

#### ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* The Chicago Real Estate Board has established a library of zoning, containing literature and illustrations relating to zoning in cities thruout the United States. The library is in charge of Jacob L. Crane, technical adviser of the zoning committee of the Board.

#### MISSOURI

The secretary of the Missouri Library Commission undertook during the latter part of the year to secure greater publicity for the Commission among the newspapers of the state and by direct communication with people in a position to aid in extending its usefulness. News articles were prepared and sent in mimeographed form, at intervals of a few months, to one paper in each county, with a request to print for the information of their readers. Other articles were mimeographed and mailed with application cards to parent-teacher associations, country preachers, county agricultural agents, county superintendents, and members of the legislature. Two numbers of the Commission's bulletin, the *Library Messenger*, were published.

Five new libraries were started. Cape Girardeau at the time of the report was completing its Carnegie building which was promised before the war, and was soon to house the new Public library operating on a tax-supported basis. The state legislature at its 1921 session enacted a county library law, making it mandatory upon the county court of any county, upon the petition of 100 tax-paying citizens, to submit the question of the establishment of a county library to the voters at the next April election. The matter of county libraries has been agitated in several counties, with no active campaign begun as yet. Twenty-five counties contain a tax-supported town or city free public library, but eighty-nine counties with a population of 1,999,139, including the population of those parts of the other 25 counties not included in the cities and towns having public libraries, have no free, tax-supported public libraries within



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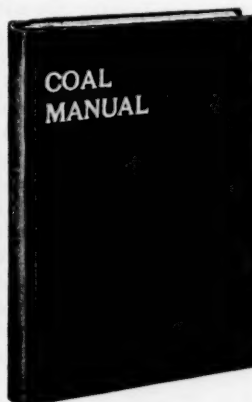
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their borders. The state as a whole, in addition to the 30 tax-supported free public libraries referred to above, has 27 other libraries supported mainly by subscription, but in a few cases by endowment.

The Commission loaned 16,423 books thru the traveling libraries, which were placed in all counties but one. The Legislative Reference Library was in operation during the entire regular session and the first special session of the legislature. The work was performed by the Secretary of the Commission, Irving R. Bundy, and two clerks appointed by the legislature as provided by law. A bill providing for the establishment of a permanent legislative reference library was passed by the House, but killed in the Senate.

### MINNESOTA

*Minneapolis.* Architects for the million-dollar city library for Minneapolis have been chosen. They are Messrs. Long and Thorshov of Minneapolis, associated with E. L. Tilton of New York. Mr. Tilton is the architect of the Wilmington Institute Free Library now in process of construction, the Morristown Public Library, and of several Carnegie libraries.

### ENGLAND

*Oxford.* The Bodleian Library received £5,000 from George Bodley in 1921, its most important monetary gift of the year. Mr. Bodley does not claim kinship with the Founder of the Library, but there is a tradition in his family that such a connection exists. Walter Morrison, who gave £50,000 to the Library in 1920, died on December 18. The income from his benefaction, £2,814, has enabled the Curators to supply the most pressing needs of the library without allowing for expenditure on the scale of the years before the war. The entire receipts amounted to £17,709, and the chief expenditures were £9,637 in salaries and £1,248 for mss., periodicals, and printed books. At the end of the year there were fifty persons on the staff. A larger proportion of boys is employed, and the adult staff is still steadily decreasing.

Among the important donations of books were 3,000 valuable Chinese books and manuscripts from Sir Edmund Backhouse. Thru the generosity of graduates of Yale University, the Yale University Press presented a number of its publications, bearing on the war, the United States, and general subjects. Each volume has a bookplate commemorating the sacrifices of England and the part played by 8,000 Yale graduates in the war.

Work on a new catalog has been begun. In

1907, when the printing of it was first considered, the Bodleian copy consisted of 829 folio volumes, and at the end of 1921 it had grown to 1,137 volumes. The Camera copy is still larger and occupies most of the central floor space of the Reading Room. The rise in prices and the bulk of the catalog has made the question of printing quite impossible. After consideration of various schemes it was decided to begin a new catalog with books published in 1920, retaining the old catalog for books published before that date.

To prevent a breach of continuity the publications of 1920 and 1921 are entered in both catalogs. The cataloging rules were revised with a view to reducing the number of headings and making the entries as concise as possible. The slips on which 1920-21 publications had been cataloged were then collected and corrected in accordance with the revised rules. These slips were printed in sheets, which were then cut up, and the printed slips are now being pasted into specially designed volumes.

Four exhibitions were organized during the course of the year: for the Dante sexcentenary, the fourth centenary of the appearance of Luther before the Diet of Worms, the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers from the *Mayflower*, and the centenary of the death of Napoleon.

### FRANCE

*Paris.* At a General Meeting of Members of Paris Post No. 1, American Legion, on March 10th, a resolution was unanimously adopted: That the work of the American Library in Paris be, and the same is hereby endorsed and heartily approved by the Members of this Post, and that the Commander of the Post is hereby requested to bring the attention of the National Commander of the American Legion, thru the commander of the Department of Continental Europe, our hearty appreciation of the splendid work which the Library has done, and is doing, for Americans abroad.

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## AMONG LIBRARIANS

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The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

COWGILL, Ruth, 1911 P., station librarian in the U. S. Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., appointed librarian of Roanoke Public Library which has been organized by Emma V. Baldwin.

HUMISTON, Alice M., 1911 S., of the staff of Dartmouth College Library, appointed head cataloger in the library of Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.

ROGERS, Elsie, 1922 L. A., has been appointed librarian of the Sierra Madre, California, public library.

SOLBERG, Thorvald, this year completes his seventieth year and his twenty-fifth as Register of Copyright. He entered the library profession in 1876 and was for thirteen years a member of the Library of Congress staff under Mr. Spofford, being detailed as librarian of the special law library.

SWERIC, Mabel B., 1918 P., formerly first assistant in the Reference Department of Columbia University, appointed librarian of the Insurance Society of New York.

TERRILL, Katharine, first assistant of the Burlington, Iowa, Public Library is now reference librarian of the Wichita City library succeeding Mrs. Eva Lyle Plant who died on January 27.

VAN KIRK, Ruth, 1918 C. P. cert., appointed first assistant in Department of Work with Schools, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

WATSON, Cecile A., reviewer of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, appointed librarian of the Silver Bay School, New York.

WEITENKAMPF, Frank, curator of prints New York Public Library, has an article on "An Etching Sculptor, Mahonri Young," in the *American Magazine of Art* for April.

WOOLSEY, E. Fay, 1921 Wash., appointed librarian of the Jackson County Library, Medford, Oregon.

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## LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

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### POSITIONS OFFERED

It is expected that a new Civil Service register will be established in May for vacancies in the Naval Establishment and Public Health Service. Written examination will probably be waived, applicants being required to write a short thesis and fill out an application blank. Positions to be filled are those of librarians in the Public Health Service, Naval Hospitals and Naval and Marine Stations.

Requirements for both services are practically identical and one list will be established to fill vacancies in either service.

Altho the undersigned cannot speak with any official sanction, yet we personally believe that library service as established in the Public Health Service and the Navy will prove permanent. The positions offer opportunity for administrative work, requiring handling of per-

sonnel, tact and judgment as well as knowledge of library routine.

The undersigned will be glad to answer any questions as to details. Copies of the Civil Service Announcement of examination will be forwarded upon request. Copies may also be obtained when printed from the offices of the Civil Service Commission in the various cities.

CAROLINE WEBSTER, *Library Specialist, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.*

C. H. BROWN, *Library Specialist, Bureau of Navigation, Sixth Division, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.*

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## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

## ADOLESCENCE. See YOUTH

AFRICA. See GEOLOGY—AFRICA, BRITISH EAST AGRICULTURE

Heitland, William E. *Agricola; a study of agriculture and rustic life in the Greco-Roman world from the point of view of labour.* Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. \$6.

McDonald, Donald. *Agricultural writers from Sir Walter of Henley to Arthur Young, 1200-1800.* " . . . Book contains an exhaustive bibliography chronologically arranged." Windsor House, Bream's Buildings, London, E. C. 4: The Field Press. 21s. n.

## AMERICAN LITERATURE

Hibbard, Clarence A. *Studies in American literature; [a program for women's clubs.]* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina. 2 p. bibl. pap. 50c. (Extension leaflets, v. 4, no. 10).

See also HALE, EDWARD EVERETT; VERMONT AUTHORS

## ARMAMENT—LIMITATION

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. *Library. Select list of references on disarmament.* 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 6 mim. p. Dec. 10, 1921.

## ASTRONOMY

Carnegie Institution of Washington. *Annual report of the director of the Mount Wilson Observatory.* 3 p. bibl. Paper.

## BALLISTICS

Cranz, Karl J. *Handbook of ballistics.* London: H. M. Stationery Office. 3 p. bibl.

## BEE INDUSTRY

Phillips, E. F. and G. S. Demuth. *Beekeeping in the clover region.* Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl. Feb., 1922. (Farmers' bull. 1215).

—Beekeeping in the tulip-tree region. Bibl. Jan. 1922. (Farmers' bull. 1222).

## BETHUNE, CONON DE. See FRENCH LITERATURE—MIDDLE AGES

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

De Ricci, Seymour. *The book collector's guide; a practical handbook of British and American bibliography.* 273 Madison Avenue, N. Y.: The Rosenbach Co. 4 p. bibl. O. \$10.

## BOTANY. See FUNGI

## BRITISH EMPIRE

Williamson, J. A. *Short history of British expansion.* London: Macmillan. Bibl. 25s.

## BUSINESS CYCLES

Hansen, A. H. *Cycles of prosperity and depression in the United States, Great Britain and Germany: a study of monthly data, 1902-1908.* Madison: University of Wisconsin. Bibl. \$1. (Studies in the social sciences and history no. 5).

## CHARTERHOUSE

Davies, Gerald S. *Charterhouse in London; monastery, mansion, hospital, school.* London: J. Murray. 3 p. bibl.

## CHEMISTRY. See DYES; PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY

## CHILDREN—CARE AND HYGIENE

Nobécourt, Pierre. *Hygiène sociale de l'enfance.* Paris: Masson. Bibl. footnotes.

## CIVILIZATION. See MIDDLE AGES—CIVILIZATION

## COMMERCE

Newman, Andrew J. *The commercial industries; a syllabus with bibls., references and study outline.* Lawrence: University of Kansas. Dept. of Journalism Press. O. \$1.

## COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Hill, H. C. *Community life and civic problems.* Boston: Ginn. Bibl. \$1.40.

## CONSPIRACY

Winfield, Percy H. *The history of conspiracy and abuse of legal procedure.* Macmillan. Bibls. O. \$7. (Cambridge studies in English legal history).

## DIRECTORIES

Newark (N. J.) Public Library. *Business Branch. Trade and class directories copyrighted in the U. S. Part 1. A-I. Special Libraries, Feb., 1922. Part 2. J-W. Mar., 1922.*

## DRAMA, MODERN

Lay, Elizabeth A. *A study course in modern drama; program for women's clubs.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina. 9 p. bibl. O. pap. 50 c.

## DYES

Shreve, Randolph N. *Dyes classified by intermediates; [with 1,000 bibl. references in the text.]* New York: Chemical Catalog Co. O. \$10.

## ECONOMICS

Taussig, F. W. *Principles of economics.* 3d. ed. rev. 2 v. Macmillan. Bibl. \$3.

## EDUCATION. See PROJECT METHOD; TEACHERS; PHONOGRAPH



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Archer, Richard L. Secondary education in the nineteenth century. Macmillan. Bibls. D. \$4. (Contributions to the history of education. 5).

## EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS. See SUNDAY SCHOOLS

## EFFICIENCY, INDUSTRIAL

Cestre, Charles. . . . Production industrielle et justice sociale en Amérique. Paris: Garnier. 5 p. bibl. (Bibliothèque d'information sociale).

## ENGLAND—HISTORY. See HENRY VI, KING OF ENGLAND

## ETHNOLOGY

Haddon, Alfred C. The practical value of ethnology. London: Watts. Bibl. footnotes.

## EUROPEAN WAR—TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS. See SILESIA

## EVOLUTION

Hagedoorn, Arend L. The relative value of the processes causing evolution. The Hague: M. Nijhoff. 6 p. bibl.

## FRANCE—CHURCH HISTORY

Will, Joseph S. Protestantism of France. Volume two, 1598-1629. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. 4 p. bibl. (Thesis [Ph. D.] Columbia University, 1921).

## FRANCE—HISTORY

Bridge, John S. C. A history of France from the death of Louis XI; v. I, Reign of Charles VIII; Regency of Anne of Brantien, 1483-93; with a list of authorities. . . Oxford University Press. O. \$5.65. See also FRANCE—CHURCH HISTORY; FRENCH LITERATURE; PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—FRANCE

## FRENCH LITERATURE—MEDIAEVAL

Wallenskold, Axel G., ed. . . . Les chansons de Conon de Béthune. Paris: H. Champion. 3 p. bibl. (Les classiques français du moyen âge. no. 24).

## FUNGI

Gwynn-Vaughan, Dame Helen C. I. Fungi; ascomycetes, ustilaginales, uredinales. Macmillan. 1 p. bibl. and bibl. footnotes. Q. \$12. (Cambridge botanical handbooks).

## GEOLOGY—AFRICA, BRITISH EAST

Gregory, John W. The rift valleys and geology of East Africa. . . London: Seeley, Service and Co. 30 p. bibl.

## GREAT BRITAIN. See BRITISH EMPIRE

## GREAT BRITAIN—HISTORY. See HENRY VI, KING OF ENGLAND

## GREECE—HISTORY

Botsford, George W. Hellenic history. Macmillan. bibl. footnotes. \$4.

See also AGRICULTURE

## HALE, EDWARD EVERETT

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library. The works of E. E. Hale. *Bulletin*. April, 1922. p. 38-44.

## HEBREWS. See JEWS

## HEINE, HEINRICH

Hansen, Peter C. V. . . . Heines "Buch der Lieder"; tilblivelses-historie—motiver og modeller—modtagelse og bedømmelse. København: Levin & Munksgaard. 7 p. bibl.

## HENRY VI, KING OF ENGLAND

Christie, Mabel E. Henry VI. Houghton. 4 p. bibl. O. \$3.50. (Kings and queens of England).

## HISTORY, MEDIAEVAL. See MIDDLE AGES—CIVILIZATION

HOLLAND. See NETHERLANDS

## HYDROCARBONS

Brooks, Benjamin T. The chemistry of the non-benzenoid hydrocarbons; [with 2,000 bibl. references.] New York: Chemical Catalog Co. O. \$7.

## ICELANDIC AND OLD NORSE LANGUAGES—VOCABULARY

Cahen, Maurice. . . . Etudes sur le vocabulaire religieux du vieux-scandinave: la libation. Paris: E. Champion. 18 p. bibl. (Collection linguistique publiée par la Société de Linguistique de Paris.—ix).

## INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Fleming, Arthur P. M., and J. G. Pearce. Research in industry; the basis of economic progress. New York: Pitman. 16 p. bibl. O. \$4.

## INFLUENZA

Vaughan, Warren T. Influenza; an epidemiological study. Baltimore: *American Journal of Hygiene*. 11 p. bibl. O. pap. \$3.25. (Monographic ser. no. 1).

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

Dupuis, Charles. . . . Le droit des gens et les rapports des grandes puissances avec les autres états avant le pacte de la Société des Nations. Paris: Plon-Nourrit. Bibl. footnotes.

## JESUS CHRIST

Bundy, Walter E. The psychic health of Jesus. Macmillan. 11 p. bibl. O. \$3.

## JEWS

Kelso, James A. A history of the Hebrews in outline down to the restoration under Ezra and Nehemiah; syllabus of a course of class studies and lectures. Pittsburgh: Western Theological Seminary. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. \$1.

## LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES. See EFFICIENCY, INDUSTRIAL; AGRICULTURE

## LAW. See CONSPIRACY

## LENTICULAR DEGENERATION

Hall, H. C. La dégénérescence hépato-lenticulaire; maladie de Wilson—pseudo-sclérose. Paris: Masson. 10 p. bibl.

## LIBRARIES. See SCHOOL LIBRARIES—MISSOURI

## LITERATURE. See AMERICAN LITERATURE; FRENCH LITERATURE—MEDIAEVAL

## MATHEMATICS

MacMahan, Percy A. New mathematical pastimes. Macmillan. 2 p. bibl. O. \$4.

## MEDICINE—CHINA

Balme, Harold. China and modern medicine; a study in medical missionary development. London: United Council for Missionary Education. 5 p. bibl.

## MEDICINE—PRACTICE. See OBSTETRICS; PATHOLOGY;

PHYSICIANS; THERAPEUTICS

## MENDEL'S LAW. See HEREDITY

## MIDDLE AGES—CIVILIZATION

Wulf, Maurice M. C. J. de. Philosophy and civilization in the Middle Ages. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 8 p. bibl. O. \$3.

## MINES—RESCUE APPARATUS

Smart, Rex C. Recent practice in the use of self-contained breathing apparatus. London: C. Griffin. 2 p. bibl.

## MISSIONS, MEDICAL. See MEDICINE—CHINA

## MISSOURI. See SCHOOL LIBRARIES—MISSOURI

## MOVING PICTURES

Macbean, L. C. Kinematograph studio technique. . . . New York: Pitman. 1 p. bibl. S. 85 c.

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Fassett, Charles M. Handbook of municipal government. New York: Crowell. 10 p. bibl. D. \$1.50.

## MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT

Fassett, C. M. Assets of the ideal city. Crowell. Bibl. \$1.50.

## MUSIC. See SAINT-SAENS, CAMILLE

## NERVOUS SYSTEM, SYMPATHETIC

Thomas, André. . . . Le réflexe pilomoteur; étude anatomo-clinique sur le système sympathique. Paris: Masson. 4 p. bibl.

## NETHERLANDS—HISTORY

Edmundson, George. History of Holland. Macmillan. 12 p. bibl. O. \$7.50. (Cambridge historical series).



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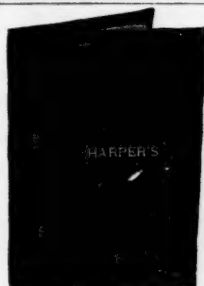
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## OBSTETRICS

Jellett, Henry. A manual of midwifery for students and practitioners. 3d ed. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. Bibl. footnotes. (University series).

## OPTICAL ILLUSIONS

Luckiesh, M. Visual illusions, their causes, characteristics and applications. New York: Van Nostrand. 2 p. bibl.

## PARASITES

Schwartz, Benjamin. Hemotoxins from parasitic worms. Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. *Journal of Agricultural Research*. vol. 22, no. 8, p. 379-432. 5 p. bibl.

## PATHOLOGY

Beattie, James M. A textbook of general pathology for the use of students and practitioners. 2nd ed. London: Heinemann. Bibl. footnotes.

## PHILOSOPHY. See MIDDLE AGES—CIVILIZATION

## PHONOGRAPH

Gray, Eleanor A. Manual of suggestions for the use of the phonograph in special classes. Albany: University of the State of New York. 2 p. bibl. 1921. pap.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—FRANCE

Martonne, Emmanuel de. . . . Les régions géographiques de la France. Paris: E. Flammarion. Bibl. at end of most of the chapters.

## PHYSICIANS

Association of American Physicians. Transactions of the thirty-sixth session, held at Atlantic City, N. J., May 10-11, 1921. 1929 Spruce St., Philadelphia: Thomas McCrae, sec. Bibl. (v. 36).

## PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY

Milroy, John A. Practical physiological chemistry. Edinburgh: W. Green. Bibl. footnotes.

## PISTIS SOPHIA

Mead, George R. S., ed. and trans. Pistis Sophia; a Gnostic miscellany: being for the most part extracts from the books of the Saviour, to which are added extracts from a cognate literature. . . . New and completely rev. ed. London: J. W. Watkins. 18 p. bibl.

## POTASH INDUSTRY

Imperial Institute. Potash; new ed., rev. and enl. by S. J. Johnstone. London: Murray. Bibl. 6s. (Monographs on mineral resources with special reference to the British empire).

## PROFIT-SHARING

Bowie, James A. Sharing profits with employees: a critical study of methods in the light of present conditions. New York: Pitman. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$4. (Pitman's industrial administration series).

## PROJECT METHOD

Hahn, Henry H. Projects in observation and practice teaching for high schools, normal schools and teachers' colleges. Lincoln, Neb.: University Pub. Co. 2 p. bibl. O. pap. 96 c.

## REFLEXES. See NERVOUS SYSTEM, SYMPATHETIC

## RESEARCH. See INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

## ROME. See AGRICULTURE

## SAFETY DEVICES. See MINES—RESCUE APPARATUS.

## SAINT-SAËNS, CAMILLE

Hervey, Arthur. Saint-Saëns. Dodd, Mead. 3 p. bibl. D. \$2.

## SCHOOL LIBRARIES—MISSOURI

Missouri Dept. of Education. State course of study for the elementary schools in the state of Missouri. Jefferson City: Sam A. Baker, State Superintendent Public Schools. "Revised list of Missouri library books, years 1921-1922": p. 318-334.

## SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM

Alden, Raymond M. Shakespeare. Duffield. 10 p. bibl. D. \$2.50. (Master spirits of literature).

## SILESIA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Volz, Wilhelm T. A. H. The economic-geographical foundations of the Upper Silesian question. Berlin: G. Stilke. 3 p. bibl.

## STEELE, RICHARD. See ADDISON, JOSEPH

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Duddy, Frank E. A new way to solve old problems. [Sunday school methods]. Scribner. 2 p. bibl. D. 90 c.

## SYMBOLISM OF NUMBERS

Allendy, René F. . . . Le symbolisme des nombres, essai d'arithmosophie. Paris: Chacorne. Bibl. footnotes.

## TEACHERS

Gleim, Sophia C. The visiting teacher. Washington: U. S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Education. 4 p. bibl. O. pap. (Bull. 10, 1921).

## THERAPEUTICS

Sorapure, Victor E. The Oxford index of therapeutics. Oxford University Press. 1126 p. O. \$12.

## TRADE-UNIONS—HISTORY

International Labor Office. Geneva. . . . The growth of trade unionism during the ten years 1910-1919. 1 p. bibl. (Studies and reports, ser. A, no. 17).

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Cohen, Joseph L. Insurance against unemployment, with special reference to British and American conditions. London: P. S. King. 8 p. bibl.

National Industrial Conference Board. The unemployment problem. Century. Bibl. footnotes. \$1. (Research report, no. 45).

## UNITED STATES

Drake, Durant. American faces the future. Macmillan. Bibl. \$2.50.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

Dublin, Louis I. and Mary A. Clark. Program for statistics of venereal diseases. Washington: U. S. Treasury Dept., Public Health Service. Bibl. O. pap. 5 c.

## VERMONT AUTHORS

Cheney, Lucy D. Vermont in fiction. Montpelier: Vermont Free Public Library Commission. *Bulletin*. March, 1922. p. 31-33. (To be continued).

Fletcher, Fannie B. List of Vermont authors now living who have published one or more books of verse. p. 37-38.

## VITAMINES

Funk, Casimir. The vitamins; authorized tr. from 2nd German ed. by Harry E. Dubin. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins. 99 p. bibl. O. \$5.50.

## WARD, SIR ADOLPHUS WILLIAM

Ward, Adolphus W. Collected papers, historical, literary, travel and miscellaneous; v. 5. travel and miscellaneous. Macmillan. 2 p. bibl. O. \$12.

## WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Sturgeon, Mary C. Westminster Abbey, its memories and its message. London: Harrap. 2 p. bibl.

## WHEAT—BREEDING

Leighty, Clyde E. Genetic behavior of the spelt form in crosses between *Triticum Spelta* and *Triticum Sativum*. Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. *Journal of Agricultural Research*. vol. 22, no. 7, p. 335-364. 2 p. bibl.

## WINE INDUSTRY

Simon, A. L. Wine and the wine trade. London: Pitman. Bibl. 3s. (Pitman's common commodities).

## YOUTH

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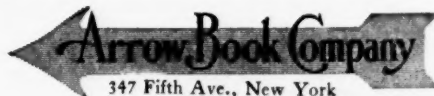
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